WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IX NO. 212 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1921. TWO ANNAS

Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly	„ 16	„ 18
Quarterly	„ 8	„ 9
Monthly	„ 3	„ 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

(Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappy.)
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter, 1824.
BOMBAY—Branch: Hornby House, Hornby Road.
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL f. 80,000,000 equal £6,666,663.
RESERVE FUNDS f. 425,513,284 equal £3,542,774.
Head-Office at Amsterdam (Holland).
Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.

Dutch East Indies.	
Bandjermasin	Palembang
Bandoeng	Pekalongan
Cheribon	Pontianak
Djooja	Semarang
Djember	Sourabaya
Kota Radja	Solo
Langsa	Tebing Tinga (Do)
Macassar	Tegal
Medan	Telok Betong
Padang	Tjilatjap
	Welterwredon

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.
British India:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places. South Africa-America and Australia, buys and receives for collections. Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.
(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamers	Commander,	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Tatsuno Maru	M. Furuhashi	3995	28th Oct.	10th Nov.
Rosa Maru	N. Wada	5622	15th Nov.	20th Nov.
Akita Maru	S Ochia	3817	13th Nov.	25th Nov
Wakasa Maru	B Tsuda	6074	23rd Nov	5th Dec.
Genoa Maru	Y Yuhi	6791	8th Dec	20th Dec

For freight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
AND O SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer	Tons.
1921.		
12th November	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
19th „ ..	DEVANHA	8,092
26th „ ..	NARKUNDA * ..	16,118
3rd December	MACEDONIA ..	10,512
10th „ ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,572
17th „ ..	MOREA	10,890
24th „ ..	MANTUA*	10,902
31st „ ..	PLASSY	7,346
1922		
7th January ..	CHINA	7,952
14th „ ..	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
21st „ ..	NALDERA *.. ..	15,825
28th „ ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,572
4th February ..	EGYPT + ...	7,941
11th „ ..	DELTA	8,097
18th „ ..	MACEDONIA ..	10,512
25th „ ..	MOREA	10,890

*NARKUNDA, *MANTUA, *NALDERA } *Through steamers from Australia.

EGYPT + Through steamer from China

AND O MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

1921. About 4th November ..	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th „ ..	NEVASA ..	9,071
11th December ..	NEURALIA ..	9,082
25th „ ..	MERKARA ..	8,285

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamer	
1921		Calls at Colombo Fremantle
18th November	NALDERA	Adelaide,
30th December	MALWA	Melbourne and Sydney
1922		
27th January	NARKUNDA	Do. do.
24th February	MANTUA	

SAILINGS TO COLOMBO AND CHINA.

About 18th November	DUNERA..

SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	—
9th Nov ..	NEVASA ..	Karachi direct.
10th „ ..	BARPEVA..	Karachi & P.Gulf ports
11th „ ..	LINGA ..	Karachi direct.
13th „ ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi and Persian Gulf ports.
14th „ ..	LHASA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar ports.
16th „ ..	KARAPARA	East and South Africa ports via Murgemu

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Remarks
Canadian Shipowner	—	In Oct.	For San Francisco Seattle and Vancouver.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 168
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Capt.	Arrival.	Deptre.
KASADO MARU	N. Yanagi ..	30th Oct.	10th Nov.
MALAY MARU	Y. Saito ..	22nd Nov.	4th Dec.
SAIGON MARU	M. Sato ..	30th Nov	12th Dec.
INDUS MARU	.. G. Matsuzaki.	9th Dec.	21st Dec.

For Freight and passages, etc. Apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.
BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is alloed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK
LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs.	7,58,73,525
Paid-Up Capital and Reserves	„	2,44,74,608
Reserve Liability of Share holders	„	5,31,11,467

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt. Chairman; Board of Directors.
WE OFFER YOU A
COMPLETE BANKING : SERVICE :
WHICH INCLUDES BANKING THROUGHOUT INDIA
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
THE CONSIDERATION OF SOUND INDUSTRIAL PROPOSITIONS AND THE UNDERTAKING OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.
General Manager:
L.D.L. BUCKLEY.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE
49 Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpu	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
B. E. HYND,
Agent.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED, 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen.	100,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	Yen.	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen.	53,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buonos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. OTSUKA.
Manager.
Horaby Road, Bombay.
P. Box No. 992.

INSURANCE.

IF YOU WANT A POLICY
FREE OF VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS & RESTRICTIONS
FROM A COMPANY.
who deals with claims
PROMPTLY & EQUITABLY WRITE
BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
FIRE MARINE,
MOTOR & ACCIDENT
INSURANCES
A. V. KEITH, Manager Accident Department.
GEO. BROWN, General Manager

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
TOTAL FUNDS .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000
LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.
Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers.

LIFE POLICIES
OF
THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, LAHORE.
The Oldest Purely Indian Life Office Rendered more useful by the introduction of the most upto date Special Benefit of Automatic System of Revival of Policies.
Please write for full particulars to:—

LALCHAND SARNA	MANAGER,
Asstt. Secretary	B. I. Co. Ltd.
B. I. Co. Ltd.	Head Office,
POONA CITY.	LAHORE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest Rates of Premium in India, Liberal Policy Terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to—
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary
RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency, C. P., Berar and C. I.
229, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
SIR D. J. TATA, KT., CHAIRMAN.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL		20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED „		11,86,84,250
PAID-UP „		1,18,68,425

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION, BAGGAGE MOTOR CAR & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.
Enquiries regarding the above, as well as OTHER CLASSES OF CONTINGENCY INSURANCE, should be addressed to the HEAD OFFICE of the Company, WALLACE STREET, FORT.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
CALCUTTA, Tata Sons Ltd.
KARACHI, Jamshed N. R. Mehta.
MADRAS, J. W. Waddell, Branch Manager.
RANGOON, R. D. Tata and Co., Ld. and The London-Rangoon Trading Co., Ltd.
COLOMBO, Henderson and Co., and H. L. deMel and Co.
NEW YORK, Sumner Ballard, U. S. A. Manager.
LONDON { Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd / Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd. (Marine underwriters.)
SINGAPORE, Malcolm Beranger and Co. Ltd.
PENANG, Behr and Co., and Durege and Thomas, Ltd.
IPOH (Perak), Labrooy Bros.
SOURABAYA (Java), The London-Rangoon Trading Co., (Java), Ltd.
MEDAN (Sumatra), Behr and Co.
BANGKOK (Siam), Malcolm Beranger.
KAMPALA, Narandas Rajaram and Co.
ZANZIBAR, Alli and Abdul Rasul.
R. J. DUFF,
General Manager.

REMEMBER
"Inkotine Inks"
Are the recognised Standard Inks of India.
Brightness Permanency
NON-corrosiveness
Guaranteed
G. S. RANADE & CO.
BOMBAY, No. 4.

INSURANCE.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.
24, Churchgate Street, Fort, 2nd Floor.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.
The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. 2 and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.
Terms on application.

According to the Govt. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—

The Chief of Agents,	or The Secretary,
D. SEN & Co.,	309, Bow Bazar
1, Chowringhee,	Street, Calcutta
Calcutta.	

Agency Applications Invited.

INSURANCE.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
13, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.
For particulars apply to:
JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.
Secretaries and Managers.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.
CALCUTTA.
Second Quinquennium Valuation Report and commends a Bonus of ½ per cent. on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One lakh.
Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 42,00,000.
The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.
Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office, or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.
S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay Branch,
43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.
In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam Anchor Brand Buckets, etc., etc., are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.
RATES MODERATE.—
Trial order is earnestly solicited.
MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA
Oppo. Police Chowkie, Null Bazar,
Bombay No. 1.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A FAST TYPIST. Apply immediately, DAVER'S COLLEGE, Fort.
A R1897

WANTED—A LADY TEACHER, knowing English and either Marathi or Gujarati. Apply to the SECRETARY, Indian Education Society, Dadar, Bombay.
A R1895

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER for a Mill in Deccan. Apply stating age, previous experience, salary expected and caste to Box No. 7358, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C11209

WANTED.—An INSPECTOR for agricultural societies. Pay Rs. 55 p.m., with daily allowance of 8 annas when on tour. A graduate knowing Hindi preferred; must be healthy, active and lover of rough country life. Will have to keep a pony. Apply in your own hand writing. GHANSHIAM DAS GUPTA, Registrar, Co-operative Societies, KOTAH (Rajputana).
A C11276

WANTED—ENGINEER SUBORDINATES SURVEYORS, OVERSEERS and SUB-OVERSEERS for Light Railway Survey work, construction, etc. Only experienced men need apply. Pay according to qualifications. Typed applications with typed copies of testimonials to be sent before 15th of November, 1921, to T. S. PIPE, Forest Engineer, Dharwar—M. and S. M. Railway.
A C11310

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.—WANTED an ASSISTANT to the Road Superintendent. Sound knowledge of Road Construction and Control of Labour essential. Salary according to qualifications. Applications to be addressed to The DEPUTY ENGINEER, TRAMWAYS, Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., Colaba Causeway.
A R11266

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—A well furnished BUNGALOW on the sea-shore near Mahalakshmi Temple. Apply GIRDHARDAS LILADHAR, 6, Hummum Street, Fort.
C R1896

BALLARD ESTATE, small office blocks on ground and three upper floors in a building with prominent situation to be rented from 1st January, 1922, at reasonable rent. For rents and particulars apply Box No. 7316, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R1666

BALLARD ESTATE—Ground floor, suitable for show-rooms and offices on upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road, opposite Ballard Bunder near Mole Station, entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING, are to let immediately in parts or whole floors at revised rents. For particulars apply to the owner on the premises in writing or personally, daily between 12-30 p.m. and 1-30 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 6 p.m.
C R1741

TO LET Colaba Chambers, Wodehouse Road, Middle Colaba, opp., Parsi Sanitarium. The most beautifully, situated residential chambers just completed for occupation Facing the harbour and the Kennedy Bay and open on all sides. Fitted with Electric lights, gas stoves, and most modern and luxurious fittings for hot and cold water and Doulton's Bath Tubs and sanitary fittings. Monthly rent varies from Rs. 325 to Rs. 500. For particulars apply PESTONJI D. PATEL, Ismail Building, 381, Hornby Road, Bombay.
C R1901

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

SUNBEAM.—1915 Model, five seater, C. A. V. Lighting. First Class Condition. Owner driven. Box No. 7396, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R1888

FOR SALE—Decent CLEMENT BAYARD, four seater, in perfect order. Apply F. B. AMIN CO., Coach Builders, Sleater Road, near Grant Road Station.
JA 1887

MOTOR CYCLE REPAIRERS, Vulcanisers, battery charging men, buff polishers. J. LANGLEY & Co., behind Imperial Cinema Lamington Road.
R 1898

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery, under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

FLOWERS, SEEDS, Etc.

LOOK FRESHEST GUARANTEED—12 packets Flower seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets Indian vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 plants young Roses varieties Rs 6; 12 plants young Crotons Rs. 6; 12 grafted mango plant Rs 12; one large basket English vegetables assorted Rs. 7. M. DEVAPPA & SON. Flowerists and Seedsmen. BANGALORE CITY.
C11277

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

FOR SALE—POWER LOOMS 22in. for manufacturing Khadi. Price Rs. 100 only. See CHIMANLAL SHAH, Orient Hotel, opposite Crawford Market, Bombay.
R1884

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED.—On hire, Shakespearien dramatic dresses befitting "MERCHANT of VENICE." Please apply sharp stating terms to the GENERAL SECRETARY VICTORIA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA.
R1885

FINANCIAL.

WANTED TO LEND—Rupees one and a half Lakhs on substantial building Write to Box No. 7388, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
E R1863

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE—Two only working De Laitte PETROL GAS PLANTS with 40 gallon safety petrol storage tanks, chandeliers, brackets, burners, etc. Capable of lighting (i) 150 lamps and (ii) 200 lamps respectively. Both lying in Gujrat in places (i) which has a railway station, (ii) which is about 12 miles from railway station. Delivery on site. Particulars and offers invited from Box No. 7392, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R1874

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PURE KHADDAR!—Shirtings, dhoties, coatings, sarees, etc. etc. Apply for price list TILAK SWADESHI VASTRALAYA, Guntur, (M.S.M.)
T R1900

SUITLENGTH of homespun Kashmir woollen tweed similar to Scotch or Irish in any shade 7½ yards by 24 inches Rs. 11 samples for 4 as. stamps. Best Tibetan wool extra thick rug 6 inch by 4 inch embd. in floral or antique design Rs. 12. K. M. AND FINE ARTS AGENCY, Srinagar, Kr.
T R1493

FOR SALE—Brand new best German made A. C. MOTORS, of 3/4, 1/2 and 1/4 Horse Power. With ball bearing, Single phase. 230 volts. 50 Cycles. R. P. M. 1400. Only a limited stock available. Price moderate. Apply sharp Box No. 7399, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R1894

WANTED PURCHASER FOR.—(1) One 230 volts 20 K. W. 10 AMPS. 850 R. P. M. Dynamo manufactured by G. E. C. (Witton) with starter, slide rails and pulley complete. (2) Three 220 volts 7½ H.P., D. C. Verity's Motor. (3) Three 4in. Roturbo centrifugal pumps. Apply to Box No. 7364, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R1903

TENDERS.

SALE OF LIMESAND BRICKS.

ON account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. RAHIM VALLYMAHOMED, the undersigned will receive sealed tenders for the purchase of about 21,00,000 Bricks (in lots of one lakh or more) lying in several stacks marked "RV1/RV16" at their factory at Marve.

Tenders forms and conditions of sale can be had from the office of the undersigned.

Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 which will be returned on non-acceptance of the tender.

Tenders must reach the office of the undersigned before 1 p.m. on Saturday, the 12th November, 1921.

The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any other tender.

By order of the Board,
MAWSON & CO.,
Agents, The Bombay Brick and Tile Mfg. Co., Ltd.

10, Medows Street, Fort.
C11263

FOR SALE

A VALUABLE PIECE OF LAND of Pension and Tax Tenure for building purposes admeasuring about 8756 square yards, belonging to the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Charity Funds and situate at Colaba Road or the site of the Old Gun Carriage Factory. Sealed offers for the purchase of the whole piece of the said land or in building plots as planned out should be sent by registered post to the Trustees of the said Funds in the care of their Secretary, Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on or before the 10th day of December, 1921. A Plan of the said land is open for the inspection of the intending purchasers at the said Office during week days except on Sundays and public holidays between 11-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. and on Saturdays between 11-30 a.m. and 2-30 p.m. The Trustees are not bound to accept the highest or any tender.
TA C11286

TIMBER SALE AT DANDELI M.S.M. RLY

THE following timber will be offered for Sale at DANDELI DEPOT on MONDAY, December 5th, and following days:—

SPECIES	No. of logs.	Volume in c.ft.
Tectona grandis (Teak)	7500	1,44,500
Dalbergia Latifolia (Blackwood)	1500	11,500
Terminalia Tomentosa (Matti)	1500	21,500
Other Hardwoods	4500	97,500
	15,000	2,75,000

Of the above stock 3.523 Teak, 350 Blackwood, 918 Matti and 793 Hard wood logs were brought to the Depot during the last eleven months, to suit the convenience of purchasers who may not be able to attend the usual Public Auction Sale this fresh stock has been divided into suitable parcels for which Tenders are now invited.

Tenders should reach the undersigned by 2 p.m. on December 5th, after which the old stock of timber, together with unsold parcels of the fresh stock, will be offered for sale by Public Auction.

Further particulars, conditions of sale and information regarding TRAIN SERVICE to Dandeli may be had from the undersigned or from the Depot Officer, Dandeli.

R. P. VALLEY,
Divisional Forest Officer,
N. D. Kanara.

Dharwar, 29th October, 1921.
TA C11283

RAILWAY BOARD,

NOTICE.

WAGONS FOR INDIAN RAILWAYS.

TENDERS are invited for the construction in India and delivery during the year ending 31st March, 1923, of the wagons detailed below:—

5' 6" GAUGE. COVERED GOODS.
1250 of A 1 type length 21'—0"
250 of A 2 type length 24'—6"
250 of A 3 type length 27'—7"
5' 6" GAUGE OPEN.
200 of C 1 type length 19' 6"
250 of C 2 type length 23' 0"
200 of C 3 type length 26' 0"
METRE GAUGE—COVERED GOODS.
200 of M A 1 type length 18' 0"
200 of M A 2 type length 20' 6"
200 of M A 3 type length 21' 6"

The types quoted are those of the Indian Railway Conference Association standard designs.

Copies of the form of tender and specification can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Railway Board, Delhi, also copies of the drawings on payment of one rupee per sheet which will not be refunded whether the tenderer is successful or not.

Tenders must be enclosed in sealed covers and superscribed "Tender for Wagons" and should reach the Secretary, Railway Board, Delhi, on or before the 7th December, 1921.

The Railway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of any tender.

(Sd.) H. L. COLES,
Secretary, Railway Board.

Delhi, the 4th November, 1921.
TA C11284

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE AUCTION SALE of 4 valuable PLOTS with buildings at Karachi, previously advertised in our paper for Auction sale on 15th November, 1921, has now been POSTPONED to 2nd DECEMBER, 1921.
C11285

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 14th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (Bara Wafat), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 5th November, 1921.
C11280

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

PANDIT KRIPARAM, the celebrated leprosy-curer of Calcutta, has removed to LINGAYA SAYANNA'S HOUSE, Plot No. 22, opposite G. I. P. Railway Station, Dadar, Bombay, where he can be consulted daily from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. and again from 6 to 8 p.m. in obstinate cases of skin diseases of all varieties. Sample medicine for Leucoderma given away free for trial. Communications to be made in English, Devnagri or Urdu.
C10866

TO MOTORIST.

IF you wish to sell your motor cars, motor cars, motor cycle, or lorry, please register same before Friday for the WEEKLY AUCTION SALE on SATURDAY, at 5 p.m., MOTOR EMPORIUM LIMITED, "Tankerville," Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay.
C11142

NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE.

ON SATURDAY, the 12th November, 1921, at 2 p.m., the Grant Medical College Authorities will sell by Public Auction at the College Godowns in the compound of the J. J. Hospital, old and unserviceable surgical instruments and appliances, microscopes, empty bottles and packing cases, etc.

B. HIGHAM,
M.B., B.S. (Lond.), Major, I.M.S.,
Dean, Grant Medical College.
C11287

THE NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Mofussil Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 23, Hummum Street, on TUESDAY, the 8th November, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1921, and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend and Bonus.
2. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st November to 15th November, 1921, both days inclusive, during which period the Account Books of the Company will be open for inspection of Shareholders.

By order of the Directors,
H. G. MOSS,
Temporary Agent.

Bombay, 1st November, 1921.
C11238

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JOFFURJI KADERBHAI, of Bombay Borah Mahomedan inhabitant the administrator of the estate of VAZIRABAI, widow of Kaderbhai Moosaji late of Bombay and Jamnagar Borah Mahomedan has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my client.

All persons having any claim to or against the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, charge, gift, trust, inheritance, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office in Great Kestern Buildings, Bake House Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All and singular the piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuages and dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the Mody Bay Estate in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and ninety-seven and seven-ninth square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by Calicut Street on or towards the South by land leased to Dosabhoy Pestonji Khambata, on or towards the East by land belonging to the Municipality of Bombay and on or towards the West by Frere Road which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No 8480 and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1871 and Street No. 35-37, Frere Road, and Nos. 1-3-5-7-9 and 11, Calicut Street, and now Nos. 31-31A-31B-33-35-37-37A, Calicut Street.

Dated the 7th day of November, 1921.

F. P. PAVRI,
Purchaser's Attorney.
C11281

TO BACTERIOLOGIST AND SURGEONS.

We have just received for sale. Microscope with oil emersion. High pressure sterilizer Incubators, gas and electric, beakers, test tubes, Ampoules and glasswares for laboratory fittings, Hypodermic syringes, all glass and Record available.

Please apply for further particulars
S. N. GUNDI, Bombay No. 4.
Telephone: No. 2411.
Telegrams: "GUNDISAN."

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

184, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A RARE, UNIQUE AND EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR LOVERS OF ART, CURIOUS AND ANTIQUES.

Auction sale of very rare and unique collection of very old China ware, Dresseden figures and vases, old antique blackwood carved furniture, rare life size Carrara Marble statues, brunze figures, with lights, sterling old Chinese and Indian silverware, rich ivory figures; old oil paintings electric chandelliers billiard table by Roberts and many other rare old articles.

On SUNDAY, 13th instant Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at China Bagh, Girgaum, Back Road. A most valuable and handsome old and rare antique collection of Darnao Mahel and China Bagh, consisting of very old solid blackwood open carved and teakwood artistically made furniture, rich dressden English and old chinaware, life size Carrara marble statues, life size brunze figures with chandelliers, old silverware, ivory figures, fancy ornaments, very rich rare oil paintings, old Chinese embroideries, hanging electric light chandelliers of 10, 15, 20 lights rich Persian and Brussels carpets, glass door show cases by "Benjamin." Rich glass door bookcase, blackwood carved double bedsteads, very old lacquered English drawing room suite of the time of the first Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhai, Bart., drawing room sofas, and chairs, large drawing room Ottoman, one fully size billiard table by Roberts with sofa and accessories braunze ornaments brass pots cupboards safes bedstead, large mirrored jardiniers by "Benjamin" and chaina garden seats and pots etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and furniture on view five days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS, at Nowroji Hill Estate Chinch Bunder Road.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, sell by Public Auction, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the Plots at Nowroji Hill Estate, the following Plots for a period of 999 years:—

LOT No. 1.—A valuable corner site known as Plot No. 42, Nowroji Hill Estate, having a frontage of about 65 feet to Chinch Bunder Road, and containing an area of about 415 square yards.

LOT No. 2.—An excellent building site known as Plot No. 43, having a frontage of about 65 feet, Chinch Bunder Road and containing an area of about 452 square yards.

LOT No. 3.—A similar plot known as Plot No. 44, frontage about 65 feet and area about 457 square yards.

LOT No. 4.—A cover plot known as Plot No. 45 Nowroji Hill Estate, having a frontage of about 65 feet to Chinch Bunder Road and containing an area of about 516 square yards.

LOT No. 5.—A similar plot known as Plot No. 46, frontage about 80 feet area about 655 square yards.

LOT No. 6.—An excellent Building site known as Plot No. 47, Nowroji Hill Estate frontage of about 80 feet, to Chinch Bunder Road and area of about 639 square yards.

LOT No. 7.—A valuable corner plot known as Plot No. 48, frontage to Chinch Bunder Road about 80 feet and area about 604 square yards.

NOTE.—The Trustees have made a provision for the ultimate widening of Chinch Bunder Road to 80 feet.

No buildings on Plots 42 to 48 will be allowed to exceed 51 feet in height the level of the first floor must be 18 feet above road level and stone facing to a height of 18 feet will be required on all frontages.

Shops and godowns will be allowed to be built on these plots and Nahnis will also be allowed in the rooms.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plans and agreement of the sale, apply to the Board of Estate, Agent at Improvement Trust Office, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GIN AND PRESS FACTORIES.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 16th November, 1921, sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the owner the following factories equipped with the most upto date machinery and in perfect working order.

1. A ginning and a press factory situated at Bhilawadi opposite Bhilawadi railway station (M. S. M. Railway) in the district of Satara and Tasgaon Taluka containing land measuring more than 20 acres, two wells, buildings and the following machinery.

One Engine, 120 H.-P., one half press and one finisher one pumping Engine (complete), one boiler, 23 Platt Bros.' Double roller gins, Kapas opener, semi Rotary pump and fire hand pump.

2. A ginning factory situated at Banavar (in Mysore state) adjoining the Banavar railway station (M. S. M. Railway) containing land measuring 40 acres and three blocks of stone buildings and the following machinery:—

One 40 B. H. P. crude oil engine, 10 Platt Bros.' double roller gins, one 8 ft. 4 ins. lathe, one drilling machine (complete), one Wilcox pattern semi Rotary pump with tools and implements.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.,

MESSRS. J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
Tel. No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 CASES ZEPHYRE'S AND 2 CASES WHITE DRILLS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 3269 of 1921.

Pudumsey Munji a firm ..... Plaintiffs.
v.
Ranchordas Lawji ..... Defendant.

By order of the plaintiffs Messrs. Pudumsey Munji and pursuant to the decree obtained from the High Court in the above suit and on account and at the risk of Mr. Ranchordas Lawji the defendant, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of November, 1921, at 3.30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort—:

R 253 L—762/64—3 cases zephyres.
R 1646 L—568/2—2 cases white drills.

Terms—Deposit 25 per cent and delivery within six days.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th November, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6-30 p. m.
"FULL OF PEP"
"FULL OF PEP"
"FULL OF PEP"
Featuring the Dynamic Star
HALE HAMILTON
HALE HAMILTON
HALE HAMILTON
A Rollicking Adventure of a Dare-Devil American.
Don't miss the Excelsior Pictures
They are just as good as the Best shown in Bombay.

THE EXCELSIOR

The BANDMAN OPERA Co 1921
in all the latest London Musical Comedy and Comic opera successes.
To-Night Tuesday Nov. 8th at 9-30 p. m.
For the First time in Bombay. The Brilliant Renue from the Comedy Theatre London.
"TAILS UP"
Booking at ROSE & Co. upto 6 p. m. After 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
THE FIRST OF THE SEASON'S BIG THINGS
Bombay's Own Favourite Actor
MATHESON LANG
in his Wonderful London Play
"CARNIVAL"
FIRST BRITISH SUPER PRODUCTION
"CARNIVAL"
"CARNIVAL"
"CARNIVAL"
Photo-play in seven Reels.
Produced from the Great Stage Success from the
NEW THEATRE. LONDON
Featuring
MATHESON LANG
MATHESON LANG
MATHESON LANG
HILDA BAYLEY
(in their Original Parts)
SEE
MATHESON LANG'S WONDERFUL PERFORMANCE OF A MODERN "OTHELLO"

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10, p, m
Vivid Stirring Drama
A colorful photoplay of Mysterious Egypt.
"THE LURE OF EGYPT"
Sparkling with Brilliant Settings.
"THE LURE OF EGYPT"
Vibrate with Lightning action.
"THE LURE OF EGYPT"
A Romance to hold you prisoner in its spell.
And a First Rate Comedy.
"SAVE YOUR MONEY."

A Feast of the Movies!

Messrs K. D. and Brothers are glad to announce the following Daily Change of Programme at the

West-End Cinema

IN HONOUR OF THIS ROYAL HIGHNESS'S VISIT
From 12th Nov. to 25th Nov.

12th	November	"Whip"
13th	,,	"Miracle Man"
14th	,,	"Red Lantern"
15th	,,	"Cabiria"
16th	,,	"Male and Female"
17th	,,	"Woman"
18th	,,	"Salome"
19th	,,	"Cleopatra"
20th	,,	"Gentleman Rider"
21st	,,	"Daughter of Gods"
22nd	,,	"Why Change Our Wife"
23rd	,,	"Don't Change Your Husband"
24th	,,	"Girl of the Sea"
25th	,,	"Alladin and His Wonderful Lamp."

West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road.)

AMUSEMENTS

She was forced to make a choiceb nwete two bitter evils, either meaning a life o gnominy.

PAID IN ADVANCE

FEATURING
DOROTHY PHILLIPS
Universal Jewel.

Abhorring Gold Dust Barker, the proprietor, Joan chooses the crowd and offers herself in marriage to the highest bidder. And she is won by Jim Blood, the Cur, so-called because he is despised by his associates as a drunken brute but his heart is as pure as gold.

An absorbing tale of Canadian North-west.
Shows at 5-15, 7, 8 45, and 10-30.
Popular Prices.

THE
ALEXANDRA CINEMA
BELLASIS ROAD
A FEW PACES FROM
THE PARSI STATUE
BOMBAY.

ONE WEEK MORE. ONE WEEK MORE.
THE
MAJESTIC CINEMA
GIRGAON TRAM TERMINUS
SUREKHA-HARAN
SUREKHA-HARAN
SUREKHA-HARAN
SUREKHA-HARAN
A MYTHOLOGICAL MARVEL.

The story has a direct appeal to every Hindu being drawn from the great epic of Mahabharat. It has an enchanting plot with a grip from start to finish. Shakuni's game to bring about a marriage between Surekha and Laxman the son of Duryodhan, Shree Krishna's counter game to thwart Shakuni and to unite Surekha with Abhimanyuis vividly portrayed.

Brilliant Photography.
Miracalous Maya Bazar.
Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
POPULAR PRICES
Our Coming Attraction
MIRABAI
The immortal Devotee of Shree Krishna.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
A PATHE MASTER-PIECE DRAMA
DIAMONDS OR HEARTS
SEE
"THE EMPIRE OF DIAMONDS"

A Surprise Romance that carries you away by its Beauty, Wonder and Drama, you will be lifted from your seat when you see a man, hanging from of the revolving wings of a Wind Mill, make a sensational escape through the leaping flames, you will be awe-struck at the inside of the gorgeous gambling salon at MONTE CARLO, shown for the first time in any photo-drama.

PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News
NEXT WEEK
RUTH ROLAND
IN
"THE AVENGING ARROW"
The kind of thrills you'll talk and talk about
TIME
Daily 7, 8-45 & 10.30 p. m.
Saturday & Bank Holiday at 5 p. m.
Sunday at 3 30 and 5-15 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

TO-NIGHT! THIS WEEK!
Messrs K. D and Brothers present a roaring Photo-drama of feminine Foibles
A Paramount Picture
"Oh, You Women!"
Starring Ernest Truex and Louise Huff
5 Reels—5,000 feet.

A clever and compelling up-to-date Comedy, creating a new subtlety of humour on the screen. An uproariously funny exposition of the situations that developed after the war, namely the Feminist Movement.

"Oh, You Women!"

When the "New Women" donned pants, leaped into the saddle, and galloped off into politics, they failed to reckon with a mere man.

Let other men knit and tend babies, but not Abe Jones! Back from France a hero, Abe found his town in the grip of a female political ring and his job in the hands of a trousered woman. Then he declared another war.

Here is a big, brilliant, timely picture that cuts deep into one of the gravest problems of our day—the problem of woman's place in the new world of reconstruction.

What is her place there? Don't be sure you know until you see

"Oh, You Women!"

A Comedy in the Programme
Four Shows To-day at: 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

West End Cinema
(New Churney Road)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 10 April, 2017

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, 4th Nov. 1921.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp. ..	..
" " Sales of East Indian] ..	..
" " Imports	..

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—

Egyptian F. G. F. Spot.		12 51
Sakels		23 25
New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Jan. ..	18 22
	March ..	18 18
	May ..	17 90
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Jan. ..	17 82
	May ..	17 40

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 4th Nov. 1921.

Months.	To-days Price.
Nov.	..
Dec.	11 93
Jan.	11 82
Feb.	..
Mar.	11 60
April	..
May	11 44
June	..
July	11 26
Aug.	11 04
Sept.	..
Oct.	..

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 4th Nov. 1911.

Months.	To-day's price
November	11 88
December	11 78
January	11 68
February	11 58
March	11 69
April	11 43
May	11 37
June	11 27
July	11 18
August	10 97
September	10 76
Oct.	10 58

Tone :—Quiet.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 4th Nov. 1921.

Months.	To-day's price.
Nov.	20 90
Dec.	21 10
Jan.	21 35
February	21 45
March	21 55
April	21 60
May	21 70
June	21 70
July	21 75

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Cloth :—Market is slack. Inactive.
Yarns :—Easier and Dull.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 4th Nov. 1921.

M. G. Bengal, Good	8 15
" " Fully Good	8 65
" " Fine	8 90
M. G. No. 1 Oomra, Good	9 25
" " Fully Good	9 75
" " Fine	10 25
M. G. Broach, Good	10 30
" " Fully Good	10 80
" " Fine	11 30
M. G. Scinde, Good, ...	8 02
" " Fully Good	8 55
" " Fine	8 80

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, 4th Nov. 1921.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	4,000
" Forwarded	55,000
" Imports	127,000
" Stock	892,000
Actual Weekly Sales	40,000
Water Twist	1/10
Printers cloths	44

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, 3rd Nov. 1921.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

Total Bullion	£ 128,400,000	No change
Public Deposits	£ 16,300,000	nc. £ 2,800,000
Other do	£ 125,700,000	Dec. £ 35,800,000
Govt. Securities	£ 56,900,000	Dec. £ 30,700,000
Other Securities	£ 80,900,000	Dec. £ 1,300,000
Notes & Gold	£ 21,700,000	Dec. £ 1,20 ,000

The Bank Reserve is 15 per cent. of the Liabilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 4th Nov. 1921.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	26.000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	..
" " Continent	..
Futures at New York Jan.	18 22
" " " Mar.	18 16
" " " May	17 88
" " " July	17 42
Spot Cotton at New York	18 80
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	18 25
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	17 82
" " " May	17 43
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality)	8 3/4
Demand Bills	..
Silver Commercial Bars	99 1/4
Do. Foreign	69 5/8

Week's Receipts of Cotton	Bales
at U. S. Ports ..	240,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	34,000
" " to France and Continent ..	106,000
" " to Japan	23,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ..	1,569,000
" " at Interior Ports ..	1,417,000

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, 5th Nov. 1921.

Future at New York ..	Jan. ..	18 24
	Mar. ..	18 20
	May ..	17 94
	July ..	17 47

London, 5th Nov. 1921.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/4 5/8 Steady.
Bar Gold	..
Bar Silver Spot	39 7/8 Steady.

BO MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

November, 7.

The Marwari bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M G Broach April/May at Rs. 466 and gradually went down till Rs. 455. It then steadily went up till Rs. 469 the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 464. The bazar finally closed at Rs. 462. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 463 and after touching Rs. 461½ closed at Rs. 463. Fine M G Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 398 and declined to Rs. 322. Again going up to Rs. 406 the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 402, Fine M G Oomra March opened at Rs. 391 and declined till Rs. 386. It advanced then to Rs. 401 the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 396 F G Bengal December/January was Rs. 328.

Our market for ready cotton had an easier feeling on Saturday last owing to absence of enquiry, and some Japan shippers having come out in the bazar to sell new crop contracts.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 5-30 P. M.

Bombay, 7th Nov. 1921.

Fully Good Broach April-May	463
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	323
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	403
Do. March	397

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 7th Nov. 1921.

F. G. Broach April-May	464
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	326
Fine Oomras Dec.-Jan.	404
Do. March	399

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 7th Nov. 1921.

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good			
M. G. Bengal and Sind					
Punjab ..	320	305	290	..	..
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	375	365	345	..	..
M. G. Central P. No. 1	405	395	375	..	..
M. G. Central P. No. 2	390	380	365	..	..
Southerns ..	..	..	430	420	405

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 5th Nov. 1921.

Cotton	7206	Bales.
Wheat	262	Cwts.
Linseed	234	"
Rape, etc.	254	"
Gingellyseed	4034	"
Poppyseed	Nil	
Groundnuts	1202	"
Castorseed	843	"
Rice	11531	"
Myrabollams	873	"
Cottonseed	3313	"
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	13	"
Juwar	878	"
Masur	390	"
Barley	Nil	
Bajra	2363	"
Coal	32775	Tons.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

3-30 p. m. Bombay, 7th Nov. 1921.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-4 3/32
Bank Demand	1-4 1/8
Doc. Acceptaner 3 m/s	1/4 7/32
Fcs. Demand	360
American Dollars	379
Hongkong Dollars	201
Shanghai	294
Japan	177
Singapore	171 1/2

Markets—Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay wheat and seeds daily Quotations Brass Rates,

6-30 p. m. 6th Nov. 1921.

Beady.	Bazaar Terms. Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	84	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30 ..	83	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bengia	87	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	7	8	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	7	8	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	10	8	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	9	8	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	75	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	69	0	0
Teelseed, Black	60	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	65	0	0
Poppyseed, White	14	0	0
Jawa	68	0	0
Groundnuts	8	0	0
Mowraseed	52	0	0
Casterseeds	49	0	0
Forward	Rs.	a.	p
Wheat April-May	9	8	3
Linseed May	12	13	3
Cotton Seeds Ready	38	0	0
Ready. Rail Delivery.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	12	4	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-50 ..	12	2	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangia	13	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10	0	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	11	0	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	10	0	0
Teelseed, White 85-12	14	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	13	8	0
Teelseed, Black	..	..	..
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	13	0	0
Poppyseed, White	15	0	0
Groundnuts	..	..	..
Jawa	..	..	..
Mowraseed	9	5	0
Castorseeds	8	14	0
Cottonseeds Ready	4	14	0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Nov. 7.

Bars gold ready Rs. 28-10-0
Bars gold forward 28-10-0
Bars silver ready 97-6-0
Bars silver 1st settlement 97-2-0
Bars silver 2nd settlement 96-14-0

EXCHANGE.

On London Bank's selling T T 1/4 1/16
On London Bank's selling D D 1/4 3/32
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 5/8
On London Bank's buying T T 1/4 1/8
On London Bank's buying D D 1/4 3/16
Tone of Exchange—Steady at fall.
On Paris. Bank's selling D D Frcs 366
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 388
On Paris Bank's buying D D Frcs 378
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 177
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 171
On Hongkong Bank's selling D D Rs. 201
On Shanghai Bank's selling D D 294
On Singapore Bank's selling D D Rs. 171½
On New York Bank's selling D D Rs. 379
London gold ready s 104-4
London silver ready d 39-14
London silver forward d 39-6
Tone of silver—Quiet—Steady.
Cross rates on London to the Pound Sterling.
American exchange S 3.94
French exchange Frcs 53.50
Italian exchange
Swiss exchange 21.10
Belgium exchange 55.10
German exchange Mrks. 966

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 60
5 per cent War Loan 84
4 per cent Terminable Loan 97
4 per cent Conversion Loan 76
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 100/12
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 101
6 Government of India Bonds due 1926 101
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1931 101
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan 104/8
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 67
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 96
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 67
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 96
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 67

SHARES.

Market closed weak.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

COTTON MILLS.

Ah Advance 2950; Alliance 380; Apollo 112/8; Bombay Cotton 1270; Bombay Dyeing 1780; Bradbury 1280; Century 1047/8; Cent India 5205; Colaba Land 2800; Coorla 3300; Crescent 630; Currimbhoy 1785; David 1655; Ind Malwa 727/8; Ind Bleaching 222/8; Kastoorchand 1530; Kohinoor 3660; Mathuradas 1200; Meyer Sassoon 440; New Great 1270; New City 945; Pabani 1170; Pearls 1342/8; Phoenix 1170; Premier 240; Planet 352/8; Standard 2800; Swadeshi 4825, Tata Mill 1640.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 795; B Burma 515; B Burma N I 145 pr. B Tramway 135; Bundi Cement 42 Ind Cement 340; Katni Defd 1420; New India Insur 20; Tata Iron Ordinary 80; Tata Iron Defd 282/8; Tata Iron N Ord 71/4; Tata Iron P. Defd 220; Tata Hydro 860; Tata Oil 95; Scindia 10.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 5.

Monsoon has retreated temporarily from northern half of Peninsula and a depression may be forming in south of the Bay. Feeble western disturbance is slowly approaching northwest Frontier. Rainfall has been nearly general in Mysore and local in Southeast Madras and Madras Deccan. A few falls have occurred in Lower Burma, Assam, Malabar, Bombay Deccan.

Chief amounts:—Diamond Island, Shillong one inch, Bangalore one and half, Coimbatore and Ootacamund three quarters.

Forecast :—Increase on south Coromandel Cost.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 6th Nov 1921.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr in		29.861
Temperature of Air	degrees.	80 3
Wet Bulb Thermometeter ..	"	74 1
Dew Point	"	71 5
Relative humidity of Air ..	"	0 754
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	"	1.6
Maximum temperature of Air ..	"	87.0
Minimum do do ..	"	75.1
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		ESE,ENE,NW.
Movement of Wind do	miles	117

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
		h. m.	ft. in.
Sun. ..	13th Nov	m 9 19	26 4
		10 15a	27 5

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still
		h. m.	ft. in
Sun. ..	13th Nov	m 3 20	19 5
		3 38a	16 6

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 7th November, 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and at Hissar humidity is in defect. Night temperature is above normal at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and at Mainpuri and Jhansi humidity is in defect. Night temperature is lower than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded at Karachi and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Karachi and nearly normal or in slight defect elsewhere. Day temperature is above normal at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Bhuj, Rajkot and Deesa. Night temperature is above normal at Dwarka but below it in north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and humidity is generally in defect. Night temperature is lower than usual at Nagpur, Chanda and Raipur.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Ratnagiri and in defect at Mormugao. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Ahmednagar and Belgaum and in defect at Aurangabad and Bijapur. Day temperature is lower than usual at Sholapur. Night temperature is below normal at Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—A few light falls of rain have occurred in Malabar. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the Peninsula and fine clear weather prevails elsewhere. The sea remains moderate on the south Madras coast.

Forecast.—A few falls of rain are probable in the south of the Peninsula.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 6th November, 1921.

There has been a further decrease of rainfall in the Peninsula and weather is slightly unsettled in the south of the Bay. The feeble western disturbance has not yet begun to affect the Frontier. Rainfall has been local in Upper Burma, the Konkan, Mysore and the Madras Deccan while a few falls have occurred in Assam and southeast Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Port Blair, Yamethin three quarters of an inch; Lashio two; and Moymyo, Karwar, Mercara, Bellary a half.

SHARES.

BANKS.

	Rs.			Rs
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank ..	100	Feb.-Mar.	12½	329
Alliance Bk of Simla Ld	100	Jan.-Aug.	17½	560
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Jan.-July	14½	36
Imperial ..	100	..	14½	1425
Bank of India Rs. 50	500	..	14½	42
Morlan ..	..	..	9½	35
Central Rs. 25 M. ..	50	April	14½	18
Central Co-op Bk. Rs.50	50	..	7½	..
Tata Rs 20	75	..	As. 12	23
Union 75 ..	50	Rs.	..	4
EXCHANGE BANKS				
Chartered Bank ..	5	April-Oct.	12½	..
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4 ..	10	..	7½	63/12
Hongkong and Shanghai A ..	125		33½	95
Mercantile Bank B £138	25Ma	Sept.	19½	201
National C£21	25Sept.	Mar.	16½	254
	£212	Feb.-Oct.	220½	37

PRESS COMPANIES

	Rs.		Last Div. p.a. Rs.	Rs.
Akbar ..	50	May	27	530
Fort ..	475	Nov.	150	1226
Harvey and Sabh pty .	500	July	70	688
Indian Cotton ..	125	Oct.	15	117 1/2
Mentor Mfg. ..	250	Aug.	15	206
New Bazar ..	500	Oct.	6	486
New Mofussil Co. ..	400	Nov.	110	880 xd.
New Prince of Wales ..	500	Oct.	50	850 xd.
Volkert P. F. Co. Ltd.	600	Sept.	50	588

RAILWAY CO PANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry	100	Mar.-Aug.	11 %	126
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry	500	do.	12 %	600
Amritsar Patty ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	9 %	103
Central Provinces Ry. .	100	June-Jan.	9 %	82
Chapermukh-Sighnat ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	4 %	78
Dhond Baramati ..	100	Jan.-July	6 %	67
Futwah-Islampur Rs.50	150	Mar.-Sept.	5 %	54
Gujarat Ry. ..	100	June-Jan.	5 %	70
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	Jan.-July	4 %	61
Khotas Bhagalpur Ry.	100	..	4 %	100
Lucknow Railway ..	100	..	4 %	79
Mandra Bhen Ry Rs.90	100	April-Oct.	5 %	68
Mymensingh ..	100	..	5 %	70
Pachora Jamner ..	100	Jan.-July .	5 %	71
Sara Sirajganj Ry. ..	100	May-Nov.	4 %	59
Shakot Narowal ..	100	April-Oct.	5 %	70
Sind Light Rys. Ld. ..	1000	July-Dec.	10 %	126
Tapti Valley Ry. ..	500	April-Aug.	11 %	595
Uber Sind Light Ry. .	100	..	5 %	65

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS

Ahmedabad Elec. ..	100	..	18%	126
Andhra Vell y O	1,26	..	4%	720
Andhra Velley P	1,000	..	4%	101
P, Rs.	50	..	7%	54
B. B. & and T Co. Rs.	62	May.-Oct. Rs. 6	..	130
Karachi E, &	100	..	..	105
Surat Elect. ..	100	..	..	4 prem
Tata Hydro-Elect. ..	1,000	Jan.	25	800
" " P. ..	1,000	Jan.	85	874
Telephone ..	98	..	2	16

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half Year's Rs.	
Ahmedabad Advance ..	500	April-Oct.	100	2950
Alliance Cotton ..	100	..	..	360
Apollo ..	50	..	..	112/8
Asar Vrij 77 ..	100	..	..	100
Bhiwani ..	100	Dec.	12%	92
Bo Cotton Manufg. ..	500	..	35	1275
Bo. Dyeing & Mfg. Co..	25	Mar.-Sept.	138	17 0
Bombay Industrials ..	100	..	..	101
Bradbury Mills ..	250	..	35	1280
Century ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	90	1047/8
Central India ..	500	May-Nov.	140	5200
Central India P. ..	500	May-Nov.	65%	870
Colaba Land & Mill ..	100	..	258	2800
Coria ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	358	3300
Crescent ..	100	do.	80	690
Currimbhoy ..	250	do.	188	2340
David ..	250	do.	140	1815
Dawn ..	250	do.	250	1670
Edward Sassoon ..	200	May-Nov.	£4s. 6	668
Elphinstone ..	100	..	100	212, 8
Emperor Edward ..	100	do.	15	1500
Fazulbhoy. ..	250	May	160	1700
Finlay Mills ..	100	..	5 6	1565
Framji Petit ..	1,000	May	120	2110
Globe ..	100	..	66	188
Gokak Mill ..	100	June	98	240
Gold Mohor ..	100	..	26	227 1/2
Hindustan ..	1,000	..	80	200
Hyderabad ..	1,000	April-Oct	150	2486
Ind. Dyeing & Bleaching.	100	do.	200	222/8
Indian Manufg. ..	1,000	..	10	226
Indore Malwa ..	100	April-Oct.	150	727/8
Jamsetji Manufg. ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	150	590
Jowraj Baloo ..	1,000	April-Oct.	140	666
Kastoorchand ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	90	1520
Khandesh ..	1,000	June-Dec.	300	1700
Khatao ..	100	June-Dec.	..	765
Kohinoor ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	87	3600
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	500	5000
Madhavji Scindhia ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	25	380
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	500	April-Sept.	200	3600
Madras United ..	1,000	June-Dec.	300	3000
Maneckji Petit ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	500	6000
Mathuradas Mills ..	500	..	100	1200
Mayer Sassoon ..	100	do.	25	440
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	350	7800
Mysore Spinning &	250	Feb.-Aug	60%	7700
New City of Bombay ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	100	945
New Great Eastern ..	500	April-Oct.	100	1270
Padaney ..	250	..	100	1170
Pearl ..	250	..	8	1342/8
Phoenix ..	100	Mar.-S	..	1170
Planet Mill ..	100	..	..	352/8
Premier ..	100	..	18	240
Presidency ..	125	Jan.-July.	20	254
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	April-Oct.	1,000	350
Sassoon Silk ..	500	April	35	100
Sholapore ..	1,000	do.	25	18000
Simplex ..	250	June. Aug.	80	1020
Sir S. Broacha Mills ..	100	..	350	487/8
Standard Mills ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	1 0	2260
Swadeshi ..	500	Mar.-Oct.	15	4825
Swan ..	250	Oct.	..	1400
Tata O	500	..	8½	1045
P	500	..	6	1950
Union Mill ..	250	..	250	850
Vishnu Cotton O	500	..	..	2150
P	500	..	7%	2150
Western India ..	1,000	..	128	801

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown Co. ..	50	Oct.-M	100	795
Back Bay Bath ..	50	..	8	40
Badham Pile ..	70	..	8	110
Balapur Sugar Co. ..	100	Feb.-Aug.	..	15 dis.
Bo. Burma E. Corporta.	125	.. Rs. 50	..	815
Bo. Burma T. Corporta. New Issue 25 .	25	..	8	145
Bombay Flour Mill ..	500	Jan.-Aug	250	1625
B'by Ice Mfg. ..	40	..	2	55
Bombay Steam Navi O	250	Mar.-Sept.	7	592/8
gation Co. P	250	Oct.	8%	161
Bombay Uganda ..	100	..	812	par
Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency Co. P	125	Oct	80%	75
British Burma Petroleum	8	Mar. Oct.	As. 3	13/4
The Eastern O	10	..	..	..
Chemical Co. Dsch	11	..	Nil.	..
Empire Life Rs. 50 ..	100	..	48%	51
Jobhai Karamjia O	100	..	Rs. 1	252 1/2
George Graham & Co.	100	..	As. 8	9
Indian Cotton Oil O100	100	Dec.-July	7%	P 2½
Co. P. 800	200	Dec.-July	7%	75 Rom.
Jones Roberts & Co. ..	100	Oct.-July	18	216 nom.
Jost e Eng. Co., Ltd. ..	50	Oct.	80%	32
Kemp & Co. ..	400	July	20	130
Marcks & Co. ..	100	Jan.	12	147
Marsland Price Co. ..	100	..	4%	155
Marsland Price Co. ..	100	..	7%	90
McKenzies Ltd. ..	100	..	40%	52
New Indian Insurance	100	Sept.	..	20
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	25	18
O.Govt.s Life A.Rs. 50 .	200	May	30%	350
Phillips & Co. ..	40	July	..	40
Port Canning Co. ..	1,000	Sept.	50	650
Scindia ..	1	..	Nil.	10
Sirdar Carbne Gas Co. .	100	Sept	35%	180
C	75	..	..	80
Tata Iron Steel Co. D	30	..	6%	252/8
P	150	Mar.-Sept.	6%	..
Tata Iron Ord (NI) ..	300	..	..	71 4
Dit (,) ..	400	..	..	224
Tata Iron Pref (second)	10	..	..	47
Thacker & Co. ..	50	June	..	0
Tata Oil Mills ..	100	..	1/16%	95
Western India Chemical Co.	100	..	..	5 4h

D—Cum Div. E—Nominal
B—Buy. E—Ex Div

VICTORIA NECKLACE

Price Rs. 3 only

(MADE IN CALCUTTA.)

Set with Golden Glass Pearl Shining and everlasting brightness. About 2ft. in length. The wished for object of all women. Price Rs. 3 with a fancy case. Postage Re. 1. Photograph is sent on application. (Trial Solicited.) We shall change goods if not satisfactory.

AGENTS :—M. D. & CO., 4c, Peary Dass Lane, Post Office Beadon Square, CALCUTTA, INDIA.

Correspondence Summarised

REPLY TO MR. PATEL.—Mr. S. V. Rao challenges Mr. M. K. Patel's statement that the Congress has the "right to speak in the name of the country." He asks whether the membership of the Congress has gone beyond a crore, and wants to know the proportion of the literate among them. He takes strong exception to Mr. Patel's statement that some people are against non-co-operation because it pays them to be such. As for national wrongs Mr. Rao thinks that the Khilafat wrong can still be righted and as regards the Punjab he asks: "Has our sentimentality become so vindictive that the tears in our eyes can only be wiped off by the punishment of the offenders.

NON-CO-OPERATION.—Mr. Kalianrai J. Bakshi criticises the N.C.O. programme *ad seriatim*. He believes in national education and Swadeshi, but dislikes the emphasis on slave mentality and the boycott movement. He thinks that India's grievances can most effectively be redressed on the council floor. He thinks that the movement is inspired by hatred, and is likely to lead to violence.

A LANDLORD IN TROUBLE.

At the Girgaon Police Court, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Nadirshaw Sorabji Subedar charged Dhanjishaw Rattonji Karani for trespass, wrongful restraint and assault on 22nd September last at 9 p.m.

Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, Bar-at-Law, instructed by Mr. B. J. Dhondi, pleader, appeared for the accused, while Mr. Vardhe, pleader, appeared for the complainant.

The evidence showed that the complainant resides on the ground floor of Karani Mansion at Tardeo, and occupies four rooms. In case of death in the building one of the four rooms was to be used for funeral purpose. The accused is a landlord. On the 22nd September last the accused sent a letter to the complainant asking for the immediate possession of the room which was used for funeral purpose. As the complainant refused to do so, it is alleged, the accused forced the room open and threw out the furniture and tore the screen.

After the complainant's evidence was taken and one of his witnesses his Worship discharged the accused without framing any charge against the accused on the ground that the room in question was given to the complainant as a matter of favour and that the rental receipt did not show that that room too was included in the tenancy. In regard to the assault his Worship remarked it was of very trivial nature and therefore he acquitted the accused.

Mr. Hasan Nizami writes from Delhi that money for Angora may be sent through Afghanistan as there are facilities of communication and transmission between Afghanistan and Angora.

AMUSEMENTS

Messrs K. D. and Brothers have the greatest pleasure in announcing.

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK.

A glorious Picture that has won golden opinion.

"The Revenge Of Tarzan"

A complete Screen-Story that has previously been shown to the public at the Week-End under the title of "THE RETURN OF TARZAN"—and which was immensely patronised by the Cinema-loving public of Bombay.

The Revenge of Tarzan

The spine-tingling narrative of Tarzan, the Ape-Man.

All Tarzan Stories have without exception raised tremendous excitement and admiration.

Gene Pollard, as Tarzan, with a splendid all-star Cast are to be seen fn this Masterpiece to the best advantage.

It is a complete story in itself and is not a serial.

The Revenge of Tarzan

A Comedy in the Programme

Four Shows To-day : at 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

GLOBE CINEMA

(Sandhurst Road)

GAIETY THEATRE FORT

FRIDAY the 11th Nov. 1921
TUESDAY the 15th Nov. 1921
FRIDAY the 18th Nov. 1921
at 9-30 p. m. (S. T.)

MUSICAL CONCERTS
MUSICAL CONCERTS
MUSICAL CONCERTS

by the

World-renowned Songstress

MISS GAUHARJAN

of Calcutta

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY NIGHT

PLAN & TICKETS AT THE THEATRE

Now Proceeding!

GRAND CLEARANCE

"BRITISH LION OUTSTARED."

ALI BROTHERS' ACHIEVEMENT.

BUREAUCRATIC WILL VS. PEOPLE'S WILL

THE UNIQUE TRIAL.

THE "TRIBUNE."

The first comment which the result of the Ali brothers' trial will evoke on all sides is that it is verily a case of the mountain in labour producing a mouse. If the authorities wanted to send the brothers and Dr. Kitchlew to prison for two years, we do not think it would have been difficult for them at any time during the last twelve months to have done so without making the fuss they have succeeded in making in this case. They had only to bring a charge of sedition against them in connection with some of their most outspoken utterances, for the ordinary run of Magistrates in any part of the country to convict them and sentence them to imprisonment for that period. This is not to say that those utterances were really seditious. In so far as they are directed against the system of government in India and are intended only to replace that system by a better by non-violent means, we for our part can never admit that they are seditious, no matter how strong or even indefensible some of them may be in their criticism of the Government. But our view in this case is not the view that the judiciary has usually taken, and so long as the definition of sedition in the Penal Code remains the vague and unduly comprehensive thing it is, and so long, moreover, as trial by jury is not provided for this class of cases, there is nothing to prevent a judiciary mostly recruited from the same service as the executive and steeped in its traditions from going on convicting every person against whom the executive chooses to bring a charge of sedition.

Why instead of following this obvious course, the Government should have resorted to the questionable expedient of bringing charges of a graver nature against the accused, charges which, if proved, would probably have earned for them a sentence of transportation for life, entirely passes one's comprehension. It undoubtedly made the case far more sensational than it would otherwise have been. It also enabled the accused to appear before the public in the interesting character of religious martyrs. And how have the Government fared? On the two gravest charges, the only charges in respect of which the verdict of the jury was binding on the Court, the jury delivered a unanimous verdict of "not guilty." That, to our mind, is, morally speaking, fairly decisive of the whole issue. We mean that after this verdict the prosecution cannot possibly claim that the moral victory is on its side. It is true that on the remaining charge, in respect of which the jurors were only assessors, the majority did return a verdict of "guilty" against six out of the seven accused but even this verdict was qualified by the statement that the jury had not taken the deep rooted religious convictions of the accused into their consideration. As these were practically the root of the whole question, a verdict which left them out of account might be technically valid, but is not likely to carry any moral weight,, especially with the accused's co-religionists. In any case if the object of the prosecution was to damn the public character of the accused, to enlist the sympathy of the public on its own side, that object has clearly failed. So far as their countrymen are concerned, the accused are none the worse for the trial. We wish we could say the same thing of the prosecution. Surely a victory of which this is the essential character is a pyrrhic victory at best and a decisive defeat at the worst.

Nor can we omit to say a word about the supreme inexpediency of implicating a person in the case whom all the five jurors have found "not guilty" on the first two counts and all the five assessors "not guilty" on the third. His eminent position in the eyes of a large portion of his fellow-countrymen, if nothing else, ought to have made such a man immune against prosecution except upon the clearest evidence of his guilt. In the present case, as every one who has followed the proceedings in the trial must have noticed, there was no evidence against him on which even a cat could be hanged. It is worthy of note that unlike the other accused he took little or no part in the proceedings. The fact that in spite of this the jury in the one case and the assessors in the other had no difficulty in unanimously finding him not guilty shows that there was no case against him worth the name. Why such a man should in such circumstances have had some of the gravest charges known to the Penal Code brought against him, one must perhaps be a bureaucrat or a law officer of the Crown to understand. The question which people are freely asking is, was he implicated because all the other accused were Mussalmans and the prosecution did not want to give the trial a sectarian or religious character?

Unhappily we cannot say that the substance of the summing-up was as fair as its form. It is a most important part of the business of the Judge to interpret the law to the jury. Did the Judge in this case interpret the law properly? Did he point out to the jury the protection afforded to accused persons by the Exception under section 505 which provides that where the person making the alleged incriminating statement has reasonable grounds for believing that the statement is true and makes it without the intent of causing any employe in military or naval service to fail in his duty as such he perpetrates no offence? We are no lawyers, but taking a common sense view of the matter, it does appear to us that the whole question before the Judge and jury in this case was whether this Exception protected the accused in the present case. This, at any rate, is what we gather to be the substance of the accused's own contention. They claimed, in the first place, that the statement they had made about the requirement of Islamic religion was true, and secondly that their object in making it was not that Government servants should fail in their duty to the State, but that they should not fail in their duty to God as enjoined by their religion. As regards the first of these claims, the Judge brushed it aside by saying that it was irrelevant, because whatever the dictate of Islamic religion might be, the law must take its course. In our opinion this was a grave misapprehension, for the simple reason that the law itself makes simple provision for this aspect of the matter being taken into consideration in the first part of the Exception. The second claim does appear to us to be substantially true. It is not the object of the accused to prevent soldiers from doing their duty as such, but to make them cease to be soldiers. The question of failure of duty as a soldier could arise only in the case of a man who remains a soldier; it cannot arise in the case of a soldier, who ceases to be one on conscientious grounds. Undoubtedly there is the question of contract, but those who give a general advice to soldiers or others to give up service on religious grounds are clearly thinking not of their contractual but of their religious obligations, and can plead that even if the carrying out of their advice involve the violation of the former, they are, at any rate, not asking any one to evade the lawful consequences of such violation. Looked at from this point of view, the case is really on all fours with that of men who are opposed to all wars and all violence on conscientious grounds, and who consider it their duty to propagate their view. In our humble opinion both the Judge in his summing-up and the jury in its verdict made a mistake in ignoring this aspect of the matter; and the mistake of the Judge was even greater in so far as he failed to take this aspect into his consideration in awarding the sentence. Reading between the lines of the jury's verdict, this appears to us to be precisely what they themselves expected the Judge to do. There was no point in their special mention of the fact that they had not taken into account "the deep-rooted religious convictions of the accused" in arriving at their verdict, if they did not mean to convey that the Judge should do what they, owing to the limited nature of their commission, had been unable to do. The maximum sentence was not and could not possibly have been intended for this class of cases.

'AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA,"

The great State trial at Karachi has ended as it was expected it would end. The conviction of the accused was a foregone conclusion. What has really surprised the public is that the sentence was not far more severe than what it has been and that His Holiness Sri Sankaracharya has been acquitted. This result is due, we believe, to the verdict of the Jurors who found the accused unanimously "not guilty" under the sections which provided for severer sentences. In regard to the charges under the sections which provided for less severe maximum sentences, namely, two or three years' rigorous imprisonment, in which they gave their opinion as assessors they held the accused to be guilty. The Judge was thus fettered in inflicting severer sentences. We hope this unfortunate result will be made good in the trial for the second time of the accused which is to commence forthwith for sedition (124A) and promoting enmity between different classes of His Majesty's subjects (153A), and the former of which provides for transportation for life. If the sentence of transportation had been passed in this trial, the public would have been deprived of the farce of another trial. That would have been unfortunate.

This great State trial is unique in the annals of British Indian history not because of the sentence that has been passed, or the position of some of the accused as all-India leaders or even for the tremendous sensation that it has created. Far severer sentences have been passed on equally distinguished Indians by British law courts and amidst circumstances no less sensational. But the trial is unique for two reasons: Firstly, because in it the accused persons threw aside the laws of the bureaucracy and took their stand on the eternal laws of religion to vindicate themselves; and, secondly, because with equal contempt they set at prestige of dignity, the authority and the rpestige of the law courts established by the same bureaucracy. No accused before them have ever done these things or done them to the extent to which the present accused have done. Till this great trial, no accused person ever thought that in answer to criminal charges under the laws made by legislatures established by the Government, Islamic or any other law could be invoked. Even the most truculent among accused for political offences has taken for granted the validity of the laws under which he was charged. His only anxiety has been to establish that he was innocent of the offence he was charged with under the law. But here in this State trial at Karachi the accused put directly the issue whether the laws of the British Government were to be held superior to their religious laws. Moulana Mahomed Ali's long discourse on the Koran which was such a bore to the Judge was intended only to make it absolutely plain that he did not care a half-penny for what the criminal law of the bureaucracy with whom he had non-cooperated said so long as his action had the sanction of the law of his religion.

The importance of the issue cannot be gainsaid. Why should the people of India be bound by the laws of a foreign Government in the making of which not they but the same Government had the determining authority? Moulana Mahomed Ali by his speech in the Court smashed the popular belief that any sanctity whatever attached to the laws made by the bureaucracy. He made it absolutely clear that the Government in India was not established by law as it claimed, for the all-sufficient reason that the Indians had no hand in the passing of these laws. It was a Government established by force and which extorted obedience by force or show of force. The Moulana's complete disregard of the Court's request that he was to confine himself within the four corners of the laws under which he was brought to trial was a very fine exhibition of Non-Cooperation that he was preaching not only with the institutions established by the bureaucracy but also its laws.

But the accused did more than merely establish that the laws of the bureaucracy had no validity whatsoever to an Indian particularly when they were in conflict with the religious laws of the latter. From their position in the dock they have done what no Indian and we believe no man living under any Government has ever done. They have smashed completely the authority and prestige of the law courts of the Government that had hauled them up. Did the Government when they decided to prosecute the Ali Brothers and other leaders dream for one moment that this trial by which they wanted to hurt the latter would like a terrible boomerang hit them back? We are sure they never dreamt of it, neither did the public. More than all the agitation of the Khilafatists and the non-cooperators, the attitude of the leaders in the dock has done to breed a spirit of defiance and fearlessness in the people. In trying to lay aside one ghost or at the most two, the Government have caused to spring up in the land a host of them.

"Stand up,"—"we wont"; "sit down,"—"we won't"; "don't talk"; "we would"; "I shall hand you over to the Police"—"do so"; "I shall punish you for contempt of court"—"do punish";—these and similar dialogues between the Court and the accused and in every one of which it was the Court who had to yield, has revealed to our countrymen with a clearness hitherto unattempted what they are capable of doing if they can once get rid of that attitude of mind on which rests the power of the bureaucracy, namely, fear of punishment. Not once or twice but several times at the instance of the Court, the Superintendent of Police had approached the defying and truculent accused to enforce obedience to the Court's order, but as many times his hands have stayed behind and as many times the Court was forced to eat his own order and threats. Why? Was not the whole physical force of the State behind the Judge? And we may readily imagine what his feelings were at these repeated floutings of his orders. But he was powerless. He had several times attempted to strike in the paroxysm of his anger, but each time he was foiled. He saw the dignity of the Court crumbling down before him, but he felt that he was helpless to prevent it. Did he fear the physical force of the accused? Not a bit. He fully knew that any violence on his part would be met by dignified non-violence. In spite of himself, he must have realised in those stirring moments that the spirit was greater than the flesh, that some indefinable force of the accused was paralysing his arms every time that he raised them to deal the knock-out blow. It was a case of the British lion being out-stared. History records of such instances where brute-force has given way to another kind of force, call it soul-force or spiritual force as you like. The absolute fearlessness of the leaders on trial at Karachi was such a force which cowed down both the Court and the police.

It reflects no discredit however on the Court that he was not able to proceed to extremes. Any other Judge in his position would not have fared better. It was altogether a novel situation. It was no ordinary case of contempt of Court—this attitude on the part of the accused. As the latter made it plain their object was not to show any disrespect to the Judge as a gentleman. But they were determined not to recognise the jurisdiction of any Court established by the Government by showing respect to it or otherwise. They regulated their conduct from the start of the proceedings in that spirit. Thus they did not stand up when the Judge made his appearance in Court, and when the latter, naturally ignorant of the motive of the accused, called upon them to show the respect due to him as a representative of His Majesty's Government, they refused and declared their readiness to accept any punishment. When the Court who still did not realise that here was wholly a new situation to deal with but thought that the accused meant to be discourteous to him threatened that the chairs which were given to them would be removed, a strange scene was witnessed. The accused shoved away their chairs and seated themselves on the floor. The Court who had not yet learnt wisdom persisted that the accused must stand up to show respect and was met with point-blank refusal which he had to accept with as much grace as he could command.

Throughout the proceedings the tug-of-war had continued between the desire of the Court to enforce obedience and respect and determination of the accused, as non-cooperators, not to submit to his desire. And we know it was the Judge who had to yield.

Does the Government stand where it did before the trial at Karachi commenced? Its prestige, already severely shaken, for the indiscriminate arrests and punishments of non cooperators and the utter indifference with which the latter have gone to jail, has, by this State trial, received a deadly blow. British courts of law have so long received a certain measure of respect from the people not accorded to the Executive, for the traditional regard for the justice they had administered. It is true that the judiciary has long ceased to be the bulwark against executive high-handedness as it once was, and recently it has become only a hand-maid of the executive. But the State trial at Karachi will wash away the last vestiges of respect and consideration that might have lingered even among non-cooperators. What again has the trial gained for the Government? It has indeed succeeded in taking away the liberty of movement of some of the Moslem leaders. But is this not a very small gain more than counter-balanced by the loss of prestige of the Government, its laws and its law courts and the spirit of defiance and fearlessness that it is certain to engender?

We mean no empty formality when we offer our humble congratulations to the incarcerated leaders. They stood high in the estimation of the country and to-day none stand higher than they. They have done what perhaps even Mahatma Gandhi with his inborn humility and gentleness could not do. If the Mahatma is the soul of the Non-Cooperation movement the force is that of the Ali Brothers. And to their fine exhibition of force at Karachi all India to-day pays its respectful homage.

"NEW TIMES."

The public of Karachi have seen and the public of India have learnt of the different chapters in the drama developed at the Khalikdina Hall during the last few days. Public interest in the prosecution of the Leaders became more and more intense everyday; it was at a high pitch as the proceedings were drawing to a close and the moment came when the judgment was about to be given. On whom was the judgment passed? And how will the 'judgment' be judged by posterity or even by contemporary India and the Islamic world? It was a state trial, second to none, perhaps, in its political significance since the British came to India. And the judgment will not be regarded a judicial pronouncement. It reflects the attitude of the administration towards the Khilafat movement. The Khilafat is not simply a Muslim issue; it has become a *national* issue in India; it is international in significance. In his address to the jury, the judge raised a legal issue. But neither Mr. Talati in the lower court nor Mr. Kennedy in the Sessions Court showed enough common sense to understand aright the great political and national significance of the trial.

The conviction was a foregone conclusion. How many expect justice in an Indian court when the trial is of a political character? Indeed, the Muslim leaders had prepared themselves for a sentence of transportation for life. The sentence of two years passed on them did not come to some of us as a surprise. But the trial and the judgment have done more to break the prestige of the bureaucracy than the Khilafat agitation itself. The position of the Mussalman is simple; he regards what he believes to be the religious commandments of Islam as superior to any state-law. He believes that to let the Khilafat suffer in status is to let Islam languish; and he is anxious that his faith, in the words of our great Poet does not "bend its knee before insolent might." The Ali brothers have studied the Law of Islam. Maulana Mahomed Ali is, perhaps, the most learned of the English-educated Mussalmans. Dr. Kitchlew is a Cambridge graduate, a Ph.D. of a German University, a barrister who sacrificed a lucrative practise to serve Islam, an eminent leader of Indian repute, one who became the centre of what Sir Michael imagined to be a "rebellion" in the Punjab! Maulana Hussain Ahmed and Maulana Nasar Ahmed are most learned divines of the U. P. Pir Ghulam Mujadid is an influential Sindhi Pir and a learned Ulema. Maulana Shaukat Ali who, with his gifted brother, has led the Khilafat agitation is a man of great experience and common sense and has intimate knowledge of public feeling and the Islamic situation. They all have deep Muslim convictions which the Court's 'conviction', will make deeper still. They will be taken, in spite of all the 'studies' of Islamic theology by a British judge, as representing the struggle of Islam. The Khilafat issue in India has been acute. The judgment of the judge will make it more acute.

We have not before us a copy of the judgment. But the judge expressed his mind in his address to the jury. He held the 'law' to be above the solemn Proclamations of the Queen, King Edward and King George. The intellectual position of the judge is intelligible. But the question is:—if you hold law to be your ultimate test, do you enforce it impartially, enforce it against every 'offender?' If law is above the solemn Proclamations of three successive Sovereigns, it is, certainly, above the narrow racial interests of the bureaucracy that rules India. The present system does not subordinate *itself* to law, but *subordinates the law to itself*. The 'law' becomes a convenient peg on which to hang any patriot. The Indian National Movement, indeed, need ask for no more than *vindication* of Law—the Impersonal Law which is above the freaks and ferocities of a Dyer or O'Dwyer. Law is either a pretext or a shibboleth when it has not behind it the sanction of the people's will. In a well-ordered State, indeed, the law must express popular will. But the law which Mr. Kennedy made use of yesterday, convicted as felons the men whom the people salute as among the leaders of India and Islam. We have always thought that if a state-made law comes in conflict with the will of the people, it is the law that must be modified. Neither justice, nor statesmanship requires that you must punish popular leaders for a propaganda which they believe is enjoined on them by their faith. It is on such occasions that one realizes the helplessness of the people under the present state-system. There is talk of "new era" and "reforms"; but Indians in the Councils are too impotent to modify the 'law' which convicted the leaders yesterday. Every law should have its sanction and moral support in popular will. What an irony that in India the 'law' should override the people's will? Maulana Mahomed Ali said the case against them was:—state-made law *versus* God given law. We might put it as a case of bureaucratic will *versus* the people's will. The judgment of Mr. Kennedy will have neither popular nor moral sanction. It makes an opportunist use of Law. It expresses an anti-popular, repressive political policy. It interprets the mind of a bureaucracy that sits heavy upon India in defiance of the great 'law' of Freedom.

The learned Judge found it easy to use 'law' as a convenient shibboleth for the purposes of conviction. We are fighting, today, against sham shibboleths for the reality of that democratic control of the State which makes people the maker, the keeper and the dispenser of law, such as will not violate personal and religious and national liberty. The learned judge quoted history *not* to profit by its lessons and warnings but to justify its tragedies. The Judge's position was briefly this:—The accused are learned, honest, religious men whose convictions make them speak and act in a manner which violates the law, you may sympathise with them and even admire them but you must convict them; *and history shows that religious convictions have been penalised!* Half—truths are worse than no truths. The learned Judge should have told the Jury that such penalising of convictions has not been without tragic results, that the purpose of history is not that we may repeat its blunders but that we may avoid them, that just because civilization is growing history never repeats itself, that if a conflict between law and religion be fraught with serious results to the state, it is better that the law be modified. Tragedy, it has been said, is a conflict of right with right. The conflict of the 'right' of Shylock under the 'laws' of Venice against the *human* rights of Antonio was a tragedy. The high-souled patriotism combined with personal ambition and pride of Coriolanus when pitted against the rights of the Demos in Rome proved a tragedy. In the case of a British-made law in India pitted against religious convictions of the Muslim leaders we have not a conflict of right with right but a conflict of the bureaucracy with popular will; and the result of the judgment delivered in the Khalikdina Hall yesterday is not a tragedy in its higher sense, but a political injustice, pure and simple. Even if it were a case of conflict of rights, the conflict of law with religious convictions, the learned judge could not quote history's tragedies for approval, certainly not, for guidance of the jury! Because tyranny in history has stifled voices of protest or because power has trampled upon justice, would the judge quote history to justify repression? It seems to us legal processes are valueless if they take note only of formal 'law.' Even in law, there is room for equity; and justice suffers when legality is in conflict with morality. It may sound a contradiction in terms, but we believe that to uphold law against equity is to break the law itself. Justice required the Judge to avoid the pitfalls of history. As it is he subordinated justice to a technical interpretation of a 'law' made in the interests of the bureaucracy.

The mentality of the convicting Judge reflects, as it seems to us, the mentality of the present head of the state-machine in India, and Lord Reading must prove a failure if his mentality refuses to come to terms with the Nation. We seem at present to be arriving at a dead-lock in India. What next? is the question asked by many. The result is in the lap of the Gods But because we believe Ishwara stands behind us in the struggle, we ask every one to pluck courage out of the present situation and to his own Self be true.

"INDIAN DAILY NEWS."

The Karachi trial ought to have outshone the Wahabi trial of fifty years ago but for the non-co-operation vow of the accused. Otherwise, the charges were equally grave and the issues raised equally constitutional. A lawyer with the erudition of an Ansty, could have thrilled all India with learned disquisitions on Constitutional Law. But the Ali brothers' now has baulked India of a legal treat and all that the *baitakhanas* are doing is to discuss their defence addresses and their conduct in Court. And the opinion is being freely expressed that never was a court of law so openly defied and a State trial so deliberately ridiculed as on the present occasion. Non-co-operation has given a rude shock to many of the existing institutions but this is the first time that it has mocked the dignity of a Judge. And credit must be given to both Judge and Jury for the patient hearing they have given to the accused. The question naturally arises as to whether the Government was well advised to start the prosecution. For the idea is that lesser non-co-operators than the brothers will like to court a similar trial, just as a few months ago it was the fashion in Calcutta to shout: "We will all go to jail" when a number of local non-co-operators were convicted and had to do short terms at the Alipore Jail. Repression is always associated with this weakness. It popularises crime and robs jail life of its terrors. During the Swadeshi days, Sir Bampfylde Fuller started a campaign of repression and the result was a general conflagration and a dead set against Government. Sir Bampfylde in a huff shrieked it was really the much desaih liims hrmfidy "Will school masters rule the country." for it was really the much despised schoolmaster, with his schoolboy battalions, who brought about topsy-turvydom in East Bengal. Sir Bampfylde with his Gurkha battalions was powerless to cope with them and the more the people were repressed the more the Swadeshi songs called upon them to make "sacrifices". "The more they repress, the more united we shall be" was the refrain of a well-known Swadeshi song in those days which every procession took good care to sing with the greatest gusto. And what is the result of it all? After a few years of uninterrupted course, repression had to make its exit and we are now hearing of the approaching deletion of the repressive laws from the statute book The Partition which gave rise to all this trouble had to be annulled and halved Bengal is now whole. It is a pity Government never made a serious attempt at coming into touch with the non-co-operators much less to come to terms with them. Lord Reading lost a very splendid opportunity when Mr. Gandhi saw him at Simla immediately after His Excellency's arrival in India. They talked over the Ali brothers' case but omitted to refer to the question of the day. If there had been a round-table conference, the chances are that the growth of the movement would to a great extent have been arrested. Lord Reading apparently preferred to follow the Asquithian policy of "wait and see" and perhaps, acting up to bureaucratic advice ordered the prosecution of the Ali brothers. That there has been no excitement over the prosecution and the sentence is due to the exhortations of the brothers and Mr. Gandhi. The Waltair message is being rigidly obeyed but that does not mean that the feeling is not there.

Another thing that people are discussing is Mr. Ali's stiff fight for religious independence in the sense that one is not bound to abide by State-made law for the sake of one's religion. It may lead to a long chain of controversy as to the claims of Reverence over every other obligations of man—a controversy that may end in religious feuds specially in a country like India. If the Hindu stands up for "Dharama Rajya," and others for something else and so on and so on, the inevitable result will be chaos and Pax *Britannica*, of which British Raj in India is justly proud, will find itself hounded out to the detriment of the very best interests of the Indians themselves. Everybody, we think, agrees with the Judge's summing up on this point. "There are so many jarring sects and creeds in this Empire," he very justly observes, "that there is hardly a single crime which some person or other might not commit under the colour of religion. Therefore, the legislature of this country, careful as it has always been of the religious rights of the subject, has laid down as prohibited certain actions which must be prohibited in the interest of civilisation, applied penalties to the breach of such prohibitons and calls on us to apply those penalties of the prohibitions are disregarded." We hardly think the truth of the Judge's remarks will be seriously contested. However the first trial of the Ali brothers is over and it is said a second trial on another and more serious charge will shortly take place.

SHIPPING

ARRIVAL.

Nov. 7.

S S Sunbanks, Wisnom, Durban.
S S Ischia, Conlongo, Genoa.
S S Sureaway, Stewert, Barry.
S S Stephen, Carlton, London.
S S Vita, Minett, Southampton.
S S Skuld, Gabrielsen, Bangkok.
S S Toba, Vanderkriff, Hamburg
S S Sheaf Spiar, Groves, Durban.
S S G M Embiricos, Condylis, Barry.
S S Garmula, Lyne, Java.
S S Mandala, Swanson, Karachi.
S S Barpeta, Harley, Busrel.
S S Clan Macwilliam, Dory, Adelaid.

DEPARTURES.

November 7.

S S Sittang, Burke, Karachi.

The following vessel began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Skuld for Bangkok.

S S Garmula:—The B I S N Company's steamer Garmula, 1,955 tons, Captain Lyne, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S S Toba:—The E D Sassoon Company's steamer Toba, 4,891 tons, Captain J F W Vanderkriff, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S Mandala:—The P and O S N Company's steamer Mandala, 5,246 tons, Captain C J Swanson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo.

S S Barpeta:—The B I S N Company's steamer Barpeta, 1,899 tons, Captain Harley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Ischia:—The M Italiana steamer Ischia, 2,451 tons, Captain Conlongo, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Sittang:—The W & A Graham Company's steamer Sittang, 2,747 tons, Captain J C Burke, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with ballast.

S S Clan Macwilliam:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Macwilliam, 5,369 tons, Captain G C Day arrived in harbour yesterday from Adelaid, with a cargo of wheat.

EXPORTS.

November 7.

S S Kaisar-i-Hind for London—14 bales woolen carpets Boutor and Co; 300 cwts rapeseed A Durst.

S S Massilia for Marseilles—3267 lbs garnets Govindji Madavji and Co; 160 bales cotton Khimji Vishram and Co.

S S Massilia for Liverpool—150 bales cotton H M Mehta and Co; 40 bales wool R Allimamad; 500 cwts red sultana A Chagla and Co; 16 cwts red sultana L Abercrombie and Co; 600 cwts myrabollams B Damji and Co; 3 casks sheep casings S M H Kadarbahai; 85 bales wool David Sassoon and Co; 192 bales wool D Koondanmal; 200 bales wool Khimji Vishram and Co; 11 bales wool F F Campbell and Co; 9 bales wool The Bombay Co Ltd; 96 bales wool M Bates

S S Devanha for London—12 bales cowhides P E Boyce and Sons

S S Sirena for Piraeus—1500 cwts teel seed Ralli Bros.

S S Sirena for Venice—200 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Sirena for Trieste—2998 cwts teel seed Ralli Bros.

S S Sirena for Salonica—25 bales yarn rings The Swadeshi Mills and Co.

S S Buruholme for Antwerp—1000 tons manganese ore Turner Morrison and Co.

S S Mandala for Rotterdam—55 bales cotton L Ramnarian

S S Massilia for Liverpool—70 bales wool T & J Mohamed; 118 bales wool V Oomersey; 91 bales wool C Chaganlal; 205 bales wool C Ramsarup; 49 bales wool B Balabdas; 46 bales wool N Girdharilal; 486 bales wool D Kundenmal; 25 bales wool H K M Jallia and Sons; 116 bales wool E D Sassoon and Co; 80 bales cowhides Esmail Shivji; 12 bales wool Allahin Cessam.

S S Massilia for New York—405 cwt gum Narsee Muljee and Co.

S S Massilia for Barcelona—100 bales cotton The Bombay Co Ltd; 200 bales cotton Toyo Menk Kaisha.

S S E S Emberico for Hamburr—149 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 55 bales cotton Vardhman Bros; 165 bales cotton Kilachand Devchand & Co.

S S Nevasa for Hamburg—110 bales cotton Arjun Khimji and Co.

S S Nevasa for Antwerp—1000 tons manganese ore The Shivrajpur Syndicate.

S S Tatsumo Maru for Kobe—3 bales cotton Dukmichand Rambhagat and Co; 100 bales cotton Toyo Menka Kaisha.

S S Tatsumo Maru for Hongkong—37 cwts sharkfins J Ebrahim; 20 cwts Persian galluts H B Bhesania and Co.

S S Kasado Maru for Kobe—400 bales cotton Toyo Menka Kaisha.

S S Kasado Maru for Yokohama—500 bales cotton Toyo Menka Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

November 6.

S S Petersham, from Durban, Agents:—Turner Morrison and Co—5283 tons coal.

S S Freng Feidinand from Moji (Japan), Agents—B I S N Co Ltd—5600 tons coal.

S S Waroonga from Colombo, Agents B I S N Co Ltd—1202 bundles coir yarn; 229 bales coir yarn; 554 bundles coir rope; 49 jot coir rope; 232 bundles coir mats; 100 bags fish guano; 30 brd tarpatins; 128 rolls matting; 125 casks groundnut oil; 1421 robins copra; 382 bags copra; 9 brd cardamoms; 33 jot ginger; 161 chests tea.

SPORTING NEWS.

TOLLYGUNGE AUTUMN MEETING.

SECOND DAY'S RESULTS.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 5.

There were seven races on card in five of which full place betting could be had. In majority of events finishes were exciting there being only one runaway victory. The attendance was quite up to average.

Details:—

TOLLYGUNGE PLATE. Distance about 5 furlongs.

Handicap flat race for horses which have not won race value Rs. 750 or over.

Col. Smith's MASTER VERDUN 10-10, (car. 11-1) Capt. Spooner 1
Mr. Leslie's ARGENT 11-0 Owner 2
Mr. Christie's SLAVBOY 9-9 (car 9-7) Mr. Ireland 3
Mr. Hart's Guileless 1-0, car 10-7 Mr. Hegget 4

Totalizators paid Rs. 11 for win and Rs. 7 and Rs. 7 for places.

BALLYGUNGE PLATE. Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mr. Abraham's FRAIDING 11-0 Mr. H. Carleton 1
Nawabzada Meerza's BONNE SANTE 10-3, Mr. C H Carleton 2
Mr. M. R. Pratt's JILL 9-7 Mr. Barker ... 3
Mr. Davies' Amourette 8-11, Mr. Bell 4

Totalizator paid Rs 24 for win Rs. 9 Rs. 11 and Rs. 10.

JIU JITSU PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance about 5 furlongs.

Distance handicap for approved bonafide backs which have not won a race value Rs. 50 or over C. W. 11-7 or over 6 Rs. who have not ridden winner under, any recognised rules of racing.

Mr Tomlinson's PENELOPE (scratch) Owner 1
Mr. Smith's SWEET VANITY (15 yds), Mr. Tennent 2
Mr Luke's CHINGRI 20 yards Mr. Finlayson 3
Mr. Delacy's Red Leaf, (30 yards) Owner ... 4

Totalizators paid Rs. 12 for win and Rs. 6 Rs. 7 and Rs. 8 for places.

PAPER CHASERS PLATE. Distance 1½ Miles over eight jumps.

Steeplechase for horses which have not won race value Rs. 750 or over.

Mr. Smith's ALBATROSS 12-0 (car. 11-7) Owner 1
Mr. Milton's ADMIRAL BEN 12-0 (car. 11-7) Mr. Pollard 2
Mr Ferguson's SRATHNORE 12-0 (car. 11-3) Mr. Savers 3
Mr. Hircot's Wold Thyme 12-0 (car. 11-13) Owner 4

Totalizators paid Rs. 13 for win and Rs. 6, Rs. 7 and Rs. 12 for placee.

JIU JITSU PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance about 5 furlongs.

Distance handicap for approved bonafide backs which have not won a race value Rs. 50 or over C. W. 11-7, or over Rs. who have not ridden winner under any recognised rules of racing.

Mr. Tomlinson's PYMBLE (plus 10 yards), Owner 1
Mr. McGregor's LADY DAPHNE (plus 10 yards), Owner .....
Mr Bateman's OSWALD WATT, (plus 50 yards) Mr. Nicolson .....
Mr. Lutyen's MARTINI, (plus 25 yds.) Owner .....

Totalizators paid Rs. 16 for win and Rs. 8 Rs 8 and Rs. 14 for places.

ALL COMERS' PLATE. (Div. II.) Dis-ALL COMERS PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs.

Distance handicap for horses in third divn. and 4th divn.

Mr. McGregor's LADY LETTY 10-1 Mr. Evers 1
Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad's WATER LILY 10-8 (car. 10-1) Mr. Meerza 2
Mr. Pogose's CARLESS 12-3 (car 11-10) Mr. Pollard 3
Mr. Carleton's ONE TOO MUCH 9-7 (car 9-1) Owner 4

Totalizators paid Rs. 19 for win and Rs. 11 and Rs. 10 for places.

ALL COMERS' PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance about 5 furlongs.

Handicap for horses in third and fourth divisions.

Mr. McLaren's WAR RATIONS 11-0 Mr. Tomlinson and Mr. Carleton's URMILA 11-0 (car. 10-7) Mr. Odner Dead Heat 1
Mr. Christie's SCOTLIFER 10-7 Mr. Sayers 3
Raj. Hilliard's Attraction 9-7 Mr. Hempton 4

Totalizators paid Rs. 5 and Rs. 15 for winners and Rs. 6 Rs. 8 and Rs. 8 for places.

MEERUT RACES.

AUTUMN MEETING 3RD DAYS RESULT'S.

MEERUT, Nov. 5.

R. C. T. C. PLATE. Distance 1¼ Miles.

Rs 1,250 to winner Rs. 500 to second and Rs 200 to third. A high weight handicap for horses in third division.

S Dayal Sing Chhachhi and U. C. Khoti's REFLSTEAD 10-4, Barden 1
Bahubari Raj Singhs' LUNA 7-0 Japheth ... 2
Cp. Ali Asgar Hussain's ON THE SQUARE 7-0 Brownlee 3

Betting: Even Belstead 8 to 1 others.

NOVEMBER PLATE. Distance 1 Mile.

Rs. 1,000 to winner Rs. 500 to second and Rs 250 to third. A high weight handicap for C. B. Ponies 14-2 and under and English and Australian ponies 14-1 and under.

Major S. S. Whitaker's WAILLY 9-5 Pullin 1
Capt. A. Hodgin's WANGY 7-6 M. Hoyt ... 2
Raja Sripal Singh's INDIAN MADE 7-6 Northmore 3
J. R. Holiday's Mooi 9-12 Alford 4

Betting: Even Mooi 4 to 6 Wailly 4 to 1 Wangy, 5 to 1 Indian Made.

700 to second and Rs. 500 to third. A handicap KADER CHASE. Distance about 2½ miles over steeple chase course.

Rs. 1,200 to winner Rs. 700 to second and Rs. 500 to third. A handicap steeplechase for horses.

F. J. C. Bloomfield's MELTON 10.0 Thompson 1
Capt. J. Wallington's BOHUNK 11-5 Mr. Thompson 2
Capt. Lyon and Mr. M. Bird's SEASPRAY 10.5 Walter 3

Betting: Even Bohunk, 6 to 1 Seaspray, 4 to 5 Melton.

FAREWELL PLATE. Distance 1¼ miles.

Rs. 900 to winner Rs. 400 to second and Rs. 200 to third. A High weight handicap for Arab Ponies 14-2 and under.

Capt. Nethersole's LOGIC 7-12 Mitchell 1
Mr. Z A Hashwy's BOLTAWAY 7-13, Brownlee 2
M. Ali Askar's FAIRY GOLD 7-0 Boza ... 3
Viron's VERNON 7-8 Northmore ... 4

Betting: 5 to 1 Logic 6 to 1 Boltaway 3 to 1 Fairy Gold, 4 to 1 Vernon.

MEERUT MILITARY CUP. Distance 1½ Miles.

Rs. 900 to winner Rs. 400 to second and Rs. 200 to third. A welter handicap for horses in fourth division, bonfide and unconditionally property of officers of H. M. Navy Army and Royal Air Force on full pay, officers of the Indian Civil Service and gazetted officers of the Imperial Service on full pay and officers of Auxiliary force, India, to be ridden by those qualified to enter.

C W. Grant's CAPTRICORN 9-7 Capt. Martin .....
Capt J A Ward and Mr. J. C. Fergusson's GOLDEN BEACH 11-13 Ferguson 2
Major N A H Cambell's SMILING MORN 11-4 Owner 3
Mr. A. Meenish THE POACHER 10-0 Owner 4

Betting: Even Gordon Reach, 3 to 1 Smiling Morn and Lady Disdain 4 to 1 others.

CANTONMENT PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs.

Rs. 1,000 to the winer, Rs. 500 to second and Rs. 250 to the third. A highweight handicap for horses in the fourth division.

Maharaja of Patiala's IRISH FOLLY 8-7 Harrison 1
Mirza Mohd. Hussain's WITH DOCTOR 9-6 Mujeed 2
W. Haybee's MONSIEUR JAMES 9-12, Riazul Husain's LA FARINE 8-1 Brownlee 4

Betting: Even Monsieur James, 2 to 1 Steel Barrel 4 to 1 others.

SAHARANPUR PLATE. Distance 7 furlongs.

Rs. 1,000 to winner Rs. 500 to second, and Rs. 250 to third. A high weight handicap for C. B. Horses three years old and upwards.

Mr. A McCuish's PRECILLA 7-4 Brownlee 1
Maharaja of Mysore's COBBLE 10-6 Bona 2

Also ran: Belgraven 11-1 Cube Root 7-0.

The Race:—Cube Root lead the field attended by Precilla till about 100 yards from home where Cube Root fell, and her attendant who took her place was challenged by Maple without success.

Won by 3 length, 1 length, between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 32 1/5secs.

Betting: 8 to 1 Precilla, 3 to 2 on Maple, 2 to 1 on Delcassina, 3 to 1 on Cobble.

QUADRANGULAR TOURNAMENT.

SELECTION OF HINDU TEAM

The Hindu Selection Committee met on Sunday evening and after a lengthy deliberation selected the following team to represent the Hindus in the Quadrangular match with the Presidency:—

M. D. Pai (Capt.).
P. Vithal.
D. B. Deodhar.
M. H. C. Rana.
C. K. Naidu.
C. L. Naidu.
S. M. Joshi.
J. L. Navle.
V. A. Dalvi.
S. M. Dalvi.
L. P. Jai.

RESERVES.

K. R. Kirloskar.
S. R. Godambe.

The Parsi Selection Committee also met yesterday, but the names of the team were not available at the Parsi Gymkhana when our representative called at 8-30 p.m.

The Presidency team will be selected on Tuesday, and the Mahomedan team early next week.

THE PARSI TEAM.

The following team will represent the Parsis against the Mahomedans on the 17th, 18th and 19th instant:—

Dr. H. D. Kanga (Capt.)
B. Kapadia.
J. S. Warden.
M. D. Bulsara.
J Elavia.
B Bhapoo.
D. D. Driver.
D. K. Kapadia.
H. J. Vajifdar.
S. Gandhi.
B Kalapesi.

RESERVES.

P. Daruwala.
J. Elchidana.
K. Irani.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA Vs. KANGA'S XI.

The match between the Bombay Gymkhana and Dr. Kanga's XI, which was commenced on Saturday afternoon, was continued on Sunday on the Gymkhana ground, and ended in a draw. Dr. Kanga's team, who had scored 200 for the loss of 3 wickets, continued their innings with the overnight not outs, Reporter and Irani. With the addition of 20 runs to the score Reporter had to leave, his contribution being 45, got by good cricket. Irani followed shortly after, having batted freely for 73, included in his score being two sixes and eleven fours.. Of the other batsmen only D. K. Kapadia and Kalapesi came off, and the innings closed for 309. Of the seven bowlers tried by the Gymkhana, Parsons and Simms did best, but the former had the better average. The Gymkhana did not do extra well, the innings realising 112, Beart, Parker and Parsons alone doing anything of note. Parekh bowled quite well in taking 6 wickets for 45 runs. Following on the Gymkhana fared even worse before the bowling of Bhapoo and Warden, and when stumps were drawn had lost 8 wickets for 54 runs.

Scores:—

DR. H. D. KANGA'S

1st Innings.

J. Elchidana c Cumming b Beart	36
B Bhapoo c Cummings b Simms	20
M Reporter c Cummings, b Simms	45
S. Gandhi c Travers b Morgan	32
K Irani c Simms b Beart	73
J. S. Warden b Simms	7
D. K. Kapadia b Parsons	20
B. Kalapesi b Parsons	31
B Kapadia not out	11
Dr. H. D. Kanga lbw. b Parsons	6
J. Parekh b Smithard	0
Extras	28
Total	309

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

F M. Garnett b Parek	2
E Parker c Elchidana b Kalapesi	21
Capt. Beart c Gandhi b Parek	32
Capt. J. H. Parsons c Kapadia b Kalapesi	20
W. H. Cummings b Parek	0
W J Cullen b Kalapesi	2
F Stileman, b Parek	7
A. Cole hit wicket b Parek	8
R. Simm c and b Warden	5
C. Morgan c Reporter b Parek	4
Capt R. H. Smithard not out	8
Extras	3
Total	112

2nd Innings.

W H. Cummings b Warden	10
E Parker lbw, b Warden	0
F. F. Stileman c b Kapadia b Bhappoo	24
Capt. Beart c and b Bhapoo	5
A. Cole c B. Kapadia b Bhappoo	0
W J Cullen, c B. Kapadia b Bhappoo	4
R R. Simms c Elchidana b Bhappoo	0
F M. Garnett not out	1
C. Morgan not out	8
Capt K. Smithard b Warden	0
Capt. J H Parsons did not bat	
Extras	2
Total (for 8 wickets)	54

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Dr. Kanga's XI.

1st Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
F. K. Simms	22	4	78	3
Capt. Beart	24	5	72	2
Capt. Smithard	13	2	52	1
T. Parker	5	0	17	0
F G. Travers	4	0	18	0
F. C. Morgan	7	1	30	1
Capt. Parsons	3	0	14	3

Simms bowled one no-ball and three wide balls.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
B Bhappoo	8	1	33	0
J. Parek	19	6	45	6
B Kalapesi	8	2	17	3
J. S. Warden	3	1	14	1

2nd Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
J. S. Warden	10	5	12	3
B. Bhapoo	9	1	40	5

CRICKET IN S. AFRICA.

TEST MATCHES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.
Recd. 6-45 p.m. Nov. 7.

Durban.—As the result of the first day's play in the first of the three Test Matches between Australia and South Africa, the Australians have scored 299 runs. Of the total, Ryder made 78 not out, Gregory 51, and Macartney 59. Blackenburg took five wickets for 78. The South Africans lost one wicket for eight runs.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

LEAGUE RESULTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 5..

To-day's Association Football matches resulted as follows:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Birmingham 0, Arsenal 1.
Bradford City 3, Aston Villa 2.
Burnley 3, Preston N. E. 3.
Cardiff City 0, Manchester City 2.
Chelsea 0, Sheffield United 2.
Everton 1, Liverpool 1.
Huddersfield T. 3. Blackburn R. 0.
Manchester U. 3, Middlesbord 5.
Sunderland 5, Oldham A. 1.
Tottenham H. 4; Newcastle U. 0.
West Brom A. 0 Bolton W.. 1.

SECOND DIVISION.

Leicester C. 1, Barnsley 0.
Bristol City 2, Portvale 1.
Bury 1, South Shields 0.
Crystal P. 1, Clapton Orient 0.
Derby C. 1, Coventry C. 0.
Leeds United 3, Bradford 0.
Notts County 1, Nottingham F. 1.
Rotheram C 0, Blackpool 1.
Wednesday 1, Fulham 4.
Stoke 0, Hull City 0.
West Ham U 2, Wolverhampton W. 0.

THIRD DIVISION (Northern.)

Accrington S 5, Durham C. 1.
Crewe A. 2, Nelson 1.
Darlington 3, Barrow 0.
Halifax T. 3, Hartlepools U. 0.
Lincoln City 4, Ashington 1.
Rochdale 2, Stalybridge C. 1.
Southport 3, Walsall 0.
Stockport C, 0, Grimsby T. 1.
Wigan Boro 0, Tranmere R. 0.
Wrexam 5, Chesterfield 1.

(SOUTHERN.)

Aberdare 4, Queen's Park R. 2.
Brentford 2, Portsmouth 2.
Brighton and H. A. 7, Northampton. 0.
Luton T 3, Southend U. 0.
Newport 0, Merthyr 2.
Milwall 1, Exeter C. 0.
Norwich C 0, Bristol Rovers 1.
Reading 0, Southampton 1.
Swansea T 2, Gillingham 0.
Swindon T 1, Plymouth A. 2.
Watford 2, Charlton A. 2.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Albion R. 0, Aberdeen 2.
Ayr U 1, Queen's Park 0.
Celtic 3, Hearts 0.
Dumbarton 1, Raith R 2.
Dundee 0, Rangers 0.
Falkirk 1, Motherwell 0.
Hamilton Acads 1, Morton 1.
Hibernians 2 Clyde 1.
Partick T. 2, Kilmarnock 0.
St. Mirren 4. Clydebank 1.
Third Lanark 2, Airdrieonians 2.

PRINCE AND QUADRANGULAR MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Perhaps the most topical and most controversial subject in Cricket Circles today is the proposed visit of the Prince to the field to witness the Quadrangular match, and the intention of some of the players and promoters to keep away from this official show. There are three forces at work, and these may be examined briefly:—

(1) The first and formidable factor is more or less official. Here are courtiers and loyalists, who are so eager to cooperate with the officials to boom the Prince's visit! It is more or less they, who altered the original dates of this Cricket Carnival! And it is they, who are moving heaven and earth to make a huge exhibition to save official prestige! They are thus trying their best to bring the Prince to the Cricket field to secure cheap cheering and easy ovation!

(2) There is another factor, which is purely a sporting factor, which does not worry how the world moves, that factor welcomes the Prince; for it thinks, that his presence heightens the importance of their game, and eventually puts a premium on their own work!

(3) There is a third factor, and this is evidently associated with the political life of the country—and it is this factor, that is *opposed to play or witness the match, when the Prince visits the field.*

Now, our ultra-loyalists, who are arranging this show, condemn this third factor, for they say that the Prince's visit is not at all political; it is just personal; nay, he will come to the field as a sportsman; and to non-cooperate with him even in matters of sport is unsportsmanlike! Is this all true? Let us see:—

(1) Is the Prince coming to India at our invitation? No!

(2) Is the Prince coming to the Cricket field at the invitation of the Quadrangular Cricket Committee? No!

(3) Is Nationalist India going to welcome the Prince? No!

(4) Is sportsmanship higher than national honour? No!

(5) Is the Prince's visit personal or sporting? No!

(6) Has the Maharajah of Patiola always captained the Hindu team, though repeatedly requested to do so? No!

(7) Has Major Mistri ever responded to the repeated calls of the Parsi cricketers? No!

(8) What is then the special occasion for the Maharajah to captain the Hindu team and Major Mistri to captain the Parsi team? None, but to please the bureaucracy on one hand, and to draw larger crowds on the other, and thus to boom the Prince's visit!

(9) And what else is the object of the bureaucracy, but to save their faces by artanging faked demonstrations and ovations on the field, by getting Cinema operators at different places, and paid photographers and contributors of English papers at various points, and thus to show to the outside world, how the Prince was enthusiastically (!) received; and how the people seemed happy and contented! *This is the clear game of the officials.*

We, Sir, have no hostility against the English race. In fact, we trade with them; we live with them; we dine with them; we play with them. Even now, we are to play against the English eleven. *But we do not wish to play into the hands of the officials,* who are trying to utilize the sporting crowds to show off the Prince's popularity and India's prosperity! And it is on this account alone, that we decline to be fooled any more by the ever-designing bureaucracy, of India. Let no Indian forget, that *India's honour, india's self-respect, is above sport or statesmanship*; that as a true son of Mother Hind, he is bound to preserve it at all times.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

RESULTS OF FINAL M. B. B. S. EXAM

The results of the Final M.B., B.S. Examination of the University of Bombay, were declared on Monday. The list of successful candidates was as under:—

CLASS II.

K B Antrolikar, S K Apte, A K Dabadge, D N Daftary, A S Desai, T S Desai, V S Hegde, J R Joshi, V B Kewalramani, K A Nulkar, A K Parmar, S G Pendharkar, J H Pereira, A B Renn, P K Sanghavi, M N Srinivasrao, B G Vad, P N Bhagwat, B P Bhate, M P Dave, P M Desai, A C Parikh, O Desai, T Fernandes, E Figueiredo, K V Joglekar, G G Joshi, I V Oza, K B Palkhivala, M Rodrigues, S K Sanghani, T H Talwalkar, M S Tarkhad.

PASS.

R D Daruvala, N C Mody, M M Parikh, M C Sanghavi, B A Vaidya, A D'Monte, P S Kapadia, V L Mehta, M DeAzavedo, B T Gehi, D B Kamat, S P Lulla, C P Mehta, K D Shah, D D Acharya, C M Baptista, V L Deshpande, H P Dhavale, M C Malkani.

PASSED IN ALL SUBJECTS BUT ONE.

V V Ainapure, E Benjamin, V J Bhide, P G Bopardikar, M A Contractor, D A Dastur, O M D'Sa, J Fernandes, P M Mehta, N A Pathak, W R Patwardhan, M T Shah, C D Thakkar, V P Trivedi, B A Vangikar.

PASSED IN PART I.

D A Dastur, V V Joglekar, M P Mankad, W R Patwardhan, S R Phatak, R D Prani, C D Thakkar, D F Vachha, B A Vangikar.

PASSED IN PART II.

V V Ainapure, E Benjamin, V J Bhide, P G Bopardikar, M A Contractor, K M Desai, O M D Sa, W D Fernandez, P M Mehta, R P Natu, D P Pandit, M A Pathak, M T Shah, V P Trivedi, V C Chatterji, S R Dangi, J J Lobo, M V Sane, M M Trivedi.

FIRST L, L, B. EXAM. RESULTS,

The results of the First LL.B. Examination were declared on Monday. The list of successful candidates:—

DIVISION I (IN ORDER OF MERIT).

H B Naik, S R Devadason, M R Gatha.

DIVISION II.

V E Adhav, N S K Aiengar, S S Alur, R L Amte, G R Apte, M B Apte, C V Atmaram-Bhukhanvala, M R Bagve, P N Bam, H J Bettigeri, V V Bhagwat, K M Bhende, S V Bhide, V V Brahme, H Cheluvaiengar, H M Choksi, S S Chunekar, N C Dalal, S M D'Cruz, G S Deodhar, M K Desai, S P Desai, S P Desai, K V Deshmukh, A P Deshpande, K N Dharaj, N M Durve, S R Gangolly, D B Gavandi, N B Godbole, K N Gokhale, N C Gokhale, S H Gole, V V Gujar, P S Gupte, N V Gurjar, M Jakkannahally, N H Jhabvala, T S Jobanputra, N P Joglekar, D K Joshi, S K Joshi, M H Kadkol, M C Kalburgi, D P Kamdar, P S Kamlapurkar, B M Kangralkar, V B Kapshikar, R J Khajurina, N S Kodlekere, G B Kohojkar, M R Kolah, D B Kolhatkar, V R Korde, A K Krishnaiya, A R Kudmul, H M Kulkarni, V A Kulkarni, V G Kulkarni, H G Lagu, A S Madan, S Madhava Rao, S P Mahajan, H M Maniar, N Manikarama, A N Mehta, L T Mehta, M N Menon, S Mokshagundam, R G Nagraj, D D Naik, G S Naik, S V Nargundkar, N E Navle, S G Nene, H G Nichani, K G Oka, M A Pandya, V B Parekh, J B Patel, J D Patel, K B Patel, M N Patel, M I Patel, Y P Patwardhan, U M Pota, K W Pradhan, L M Pradhan, M G Purohit, P C I Rama Iyer, R Ramaratnam, M Ramaswamaiya, W N Ruikar, C Salesandrade, R S Sampangi, S Samson, C Sankaravarrier, R D Sarach, V D Sarap, D N Sarlashkar, B Sasalu, G K Shah, N K Shah, P M Shah, A M Shaikh, B P Shastri, S M Shinarkar, S K Subbarao, R Subbarayan, A G Sule, R P Swaminarayan, J M Talati, N M Tambekar, R S Tiruvangad, H L Trivedi, N H Udani, K B M Vadekke, G D Vaingankar, S R Vartak, R S Vaze, M Venkatakrishnaiya, C J Vora, K M Wagle, P B Watve, C K Wodeyar.

CORONER'S COURT.

RUPTURE OF SPLEENS.

The Coroner, Mr. A. R. King, held an inquest yesterday on the body of an unknown Hindu (28) who was found lying in a precarious condition outside No. 6 Shed, Alexandra Dock, on Friday evening.

The evidence showed that on the evening in question one Khoja Tally clerk Gulamali assaulted the deceased because he was not working quickly.

The jury returned a verdict that the man died of rupture of spleen resulting apparently from a blow on the side inflicted by the suspect with his fist.

Another inquest was held on the body of Eswantibai (50), a woman residing in a chawl at Chinchpokli, who died as a result of an assault alleged to have been committed on her by one Hari Govind.

The jury returned a verdict that the woman died by rupture of enlarged spleen resulting apparently from a blow on the side which had been inflicted by Hari with his fist.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Keshibai (50) who was knocked down and run over on Friday last by the fire brigade motor ambulance at Tank Pady Street.

Rajaram Keshavji and Bala Raoji, drivers of the another ambulance were present in the Court.

The jury returned a verdict that the woman died by her having been accidentally knocked down by a motor ambulance of the fire brigade which was being driven by Rajaram, an unlicensed driver.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

A GANDHI CAP SEQUEL.

POLICE METHODS CRITICIZED.

At the Girgaum Police Court before the Bench of the Hony. Presidency Magistrates Mr. B. G. Turkhad and Mr. Erachshaw R. Heerjibehedin, Deputy Inspector Lyon charged one Anatn Gangaram a picket with disorderly behaviour and causing obstuction in a public place, when Mr. Babrekar pleader appeared for the accused.

The facts of the prosecution case were that a witness Sakharam wearing a Gandhi cap while entering a liquor shop belonging to Erachshah Sidhwa at Fanasvadi was molested and prevented by the accused from entering the shop. The witness, however, in spite of this went into the shop and had a glass of liquor. After that he was sitting on a chair near the entrance when the accused pulled him out of the shop and knocked him down and as he was assaulting him Police Constible No. 1396 B, who was on duty came on the scene and arrested the accused. Some European Police Officers came there subsequently and the accused was ordered to be taken to the Police Station; and the witness Sakharam was taken to the hospital.

The accused pleaded not guilty to both the charges. His defence was that he is a clerk in Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., and was doing his duty as a picket at the shop in question. As the witness Sakharam entered the shop with the Gandhi cap on, people from the crowd remonstrated with him for wearing the Gandhi cap and taking liquor. Witness began to abuse the people collected there, whereupon the liquor-shop keeper actually sent for the police and had the accused arrested.

After examining the witnesses the Court while delivering its judgment, reviewed the evidence on the both sides at some length, and remarked that the prosecution case rested mainly on the evidence of three witnesses viz: P. C. No. 1396 B, Sakharam visitor to the liquor shop and Erachsha the owner of the liquor shop, of whom especially the two latter were interested parties. There is one more witness P. C. No. 1476 B, whose evidence is absolutely worthless. Though he was supposed to be a trained Policeman and the accused was in his custody for fairly long time he could not identify him in the Court. The evidence of the other three witnesses was conflicting and contradictory on very material points. Witness Sakharam who was wearing a Gandhi cap and over which the whole trouble started gave a direct lie to the evidence of the other witnesses when he said that he was wearing a black cap. The court pointed out the glaring discrepancies on the material points in the evidence and observed it was impossible for the Court to overlook them.

The Pleader, for the defence, at the commencement took objection to Deputy Inspector Lyon conducting the prosecution, on the ground that he took part in the investigation and the Court had powers under the Code to uphold the objection. But there being no other officer to conduct the case Mr. Lyon was allowed to conduct it, since the Court did not want to handicap the prosecution on that account. While on this point it would not be out of place to invite the attention of the Commissioner of Police and to request him to issue the necessary instructions again in the direction impressing upon the Police officers to avoid anything irregular being done or ignoring the provisions of Section 493 (4) of the C.P.C., and the ruling of the High Court on the matter.

With regard to the charge of obstruction the evidence did not disclose that the accused did anything to cause obstruction:

Deputy Inspector Lyon while addressing the Court had admitted most candidly of certain discrepancies and inaccuracies but suggested that they should be ignored. The Court, however, could not do that in view of the fact that they were of a serious nature.

It was not for the Court to express any opinion with regard to the picketing movement, its merits and demerits or the methods followed by them, but on a consideration of the whole evidence that had been placed before the Court in this particular case the Court held that the charges on which the accused was placed before the Court were not proved against him and he was, therefore, ordered to be acquitted.

AN EX. OFFICER'S ADVENTURES.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, N. T. Griffith, a demobilised military officer, was charged with cheating Messrs. Hoar and Company, outfitters, in respect of Rs. 1,028. It was alleged that on September 23rd last, the accused went to the shop of the complainants and made purchases of various articles of clothing of the value of Rs. 1,028 and gave a cheque for the amount on the Alliance Bank of Simla, Peshawar Branch. When the cheque was sent to the Peshawar Branch of the Bank through the Chartered Bank, it was dishonoured and returned with a slip stating that the accused had no account with them. The matter was reported to the police.

Mr. G. Row, Assistant in Hoar and Company, stated that he attended to the accused when he came to the shop. After supplying the goods he asked for payment and the accused said that he had been introduced to them by the Maharaja of Rajpipla. He offered to pay Rs. 500 and the balance the following month Witness told him that the firm did not allow credit to strangers, when the accused said he had not got his cheque with him or he would have given a cheque. The witness then gave him a blank cheque-form which the accused filled up and signed. The goods were then delivered to the accused at the Ballard Pier at his request as he said he was going on to Karachi. Before leaving he asked that his old hat and suit should be sent to the School of Gunnery at Quetta. He gave his address as Captain N. T. Griffith, R.F.A., School of Gunnery, Quetta.

Deputy Inspector McKenna said he had been deputed to make inquiries into the case. The accused was arrested at Karachi on the 14th October and brought down to Bombay in consequence of a wire received from the Bombay Police. When he arrested him, he was in the Military Rest Camp at Karachi where he had been lodged by General Richards as they could not trace his papers. On returning to Bombay the witness made inquiries at the P. and O. Company's office and learnt that the accused had arrived in Bombay by a steamer of that Company on September 22, that when the steamer arrived at Port Said it was found that the accused had boarded it at Marseilles without a ticket. They were about to hand him over to the Military Authorities there when H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla who was a passenger on board the ship paid the passage. The witness further found that the accused was in India 18 months ago when he was demobilised and sent back to England and that he had nothing to do with the School of Gunnery at Quetta. In the Army List of August, 1920, his name was shown as Lieut. N. T. Griffith, re-employed.

The accused stated that he was in the Army in India for about five years.

The case was postponed to 9th November pending the reference to Colonel Claridge, Provost Master, Bombay, whether he knew anything about the accused.

THEFT AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Prosecuting Inspector B. R Pedneker of the G. I. P. Railway charged Patrick O'Brien, an Indian Christian, with the theft of a trunk containing property valued at Rs. 80 belonging to one Mr. Francis Fernandez at the Bori Bunder station.

The evidence showed that the complainant left his trunk on the station on Sunday last and went to the fruit stall for a few minutes. On his return he found the trunk missing. Accused was arrested on suspicion by a police sepoy.

The accused having one previous conviction he was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

B.A. (Pass) Examn. Results, University Hall, 12-30 p.m.
Mr. Sidhwa's lecture on the "Present Situation", M. Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m.
Meeting of signatories to the Requisition to the I. Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, 72, Apollo Street, Fort, 4 p.m.
The Indian Construction Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting, 1 Forbes Street, 4-0 p.m.
The New Mofussil Co., (Ltd) Ordinary General Meeting, 23 Hummum Street, 4 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, November 9.

Extraordinary General Meeting of members of the Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau, Central Hall Great Western Hotel Building, 4 p.m. (S. T.).

SATUKDAY, November 12.

The s.s. Kaiser-i-Hind with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Adjourned Ordinary General Meeting, Morarji Gocul-das Hall, Cavel, 4 p.m.
Meet ng to protest against the Back Bay Reclamation, M. Vidyalaya, 6 p.m.

PRESENT SITUATION.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, Mr. R. K. Sidhva, a well-known Nationalist of Sindh, will deliver a public lecture in Gujarati on the "Present Situation" at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall today at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) when Mr. Khadilkar will preside.

CITY MORTALITY.

The total mortality from all causes in the city on the 4th instant was 121 as against 145 on the corresponding day last year.

There were one attack and one death each from smallpox and influenza.

EHULESHWAR C WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Nominations duly proposed and seconded by the members of the Ehuleshwar C Ward Congress Committee for the election of four delegates to the Indian National Congress, Ahmedabad, from this ward will be received till 10th instant every day between 11 to 7 p.m. Nomination should be sent with name and address.

COMPETITIVE ESSAY FOR BHATIA COLLEGE STUDENTS.

Bhatia Students studying in college may send written essay on and before 10th December 1921 on the following subject:—

"The present condition of Bhatias, and how it can be improved". One prize of Rs. 100 will be awarded if the number of students be not more than six; and if the number be more than six the first prize will be of Rs. 70 and the second Rs. 30 will be awarded.

PUBLIC MEETING FOR COW PROTECTION

A public meeting of the Gorakshana Sevasamaj will be held at Motta Mansur Patasnala Kalbadevi, 3rd Lane Bholwanda, on the subject of "Gowcharanalila and how to avoid the slaughtering of cows, etc" today (Tuesday) at 8 p.m. (S. T.) under the presidency of Acharyavarya Goswami Shri Krishnajiwanji Bhawa Saheb All are cordially invited.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY.

By kind permission of the Band President and Officers the Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Regiment will play an interesting programme of music at the Chowpatty Bandstand on Tuesday the 8th November commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

TILAK SWARAJYA FUND.

The following amount has been received through the "Matunga Congress Committee for the Tilak Swarajya Fund.:—

Rs. 307-0-9 from the staff of the finishing shop G. I. P Railway Matunga Workshop through chargeman Mr. Parasnaeo Bhikaji Vayangankar; Rs. 101 Mistri Chavan Davji, Matunga, Rs. 25 Mr. N. B. Mahani, Matunga, total Rs. 599-0-0.

LADIES ROBBED

Miss D. Kane, residing at Jamunarthi Terrace, Wodehouse Road, reports to the police of theft of two gold watches and currency notes of the collective value of Rs. 560.

Mrs. B. A. Harris residing in the same building reports theft of jewellery valued at Rs. 1,237.

Mrs A. W. Ingram of the same building reports theft of jewellery valued at Rs. 667.

PUBLIC MEETING FOR ANGORA FUND.

A public meeting from Chunia and Reti-Merchants will be held at Pydhownie Kolsa Mohalla on Friday the 11th instant at 8-30 p.m when Sheth Miya Mahmod Hajee Janmahod Chhotani will preside. Lectures: Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Dr. Sayad Mahmud, Maulvi Ahmed Mukhtar Saheb Siddi, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. V. J. Patel, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Messrs. Shankerlal Banker, Khadilkar, Sampat, Upadhye, Dr. Velkar, Mr. Khatri, Mr. Bharucha and others. Ticket rates Rs. 10, 5 and 2. Tickets can be had from the following:—Khilafat Stores (Bhendi Bazar); Hajee Oomar Haji Musa (Pydhownie near Police Station); Hajee Mahmed Hajee Daood (opposite Jikaria Musjid), Messrs. Suleman Alimahmed Abba Juma (Kolsa Moholla No. 27-29); Messrs. Hajee Noormahmod Hajee Kasam Ringwala (Jambooli Moholla, near Musjid). The Khatri Swadeshi Stores (near Juma Musjid).

All the income will be given to the Angora Fund All the Hindus and Mahomedans are requested to be present in the above meeting.

MATUNGA CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A general meeting of the above ward was held at Dadar Central Office at 8-30 p.m. when Mr. Velji Lakhamsey Napu presided. The following

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL BUILDING (FRONT ENTRANCE), FORT, BOMBAY.
Expert preparations as for the last twenty years both personal and through post, for High Commercial Accountancy, Banking and Secretarial appointments or practice. The Senior Commercial Examinations by the London Chamber of Commerce and the Government Auditors' Diploma Examination, speciality.

PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION.

WAGNER ELECTRIC

A C & D.C Motors and Dynamos.
Sole Agent and Distributor for India:
BABAN GOKHALAY.
Opera House, Terminus, Girgaum.
Tel. WAGNERELEC. Bombay. 'Phone 4545.

JUST A WORD

The best way to earn a suitable income, in addition to your usual means, is to take up an agency of the

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO LIMITED

Apply for particulars to the
Manager at—87, Apollo Street, BOMBAY
51, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

COMFORT THAT SATISFIES ON CARS THAT SERVE
THE
DAIMLER STILL LEADS.

The quality of a Daimler has never been questioned, and the present stock of Cars exhibit the utmost refinement in finish and design.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

BOMBAY MOTOR CAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

Branch at Delhi — Apollo Bunder BOMBAY. — Telegrams. 'Cbalo

INSURE

Against Fire Accident, Sickness, Burglary and Embezzlement and all Risks connected with Motor Cars, Horses, Carriages, Lifts, and Plates, Glass, with

THE
GENERAL ACCIDENT FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.
(Incorporated in Great Britain.)
19-14, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

JAL DINSHA & Co.

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS
SOLE AGENTS.
NATIONAL METAL WORKS LIMITED.

Manufacturers of Building fixtures, Furniture fittings, Electric fittings. Ship at rings and fancy Brass Works.

Gastine is Gasoline economiser, Carben troubles eliminated, power, speed and mileage increased 26 to 40 per cent. motor car troubles minimised.

JUSUB PEERMOMHAD BLDG.
LOHAR CHAWL.
BOMBAY.

FEVER!
WHY WORRY?

If you are tired of medicines and costly injections, TRY a bottle of

THE PLANTA AGUE MIXTURE

Efficacious on persistent MALARIA, influenza, bilious, chill and intermittent fever, etc., Indispensible for those travelling in tropics. Highly preventive
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Price Rs. 1
THE PLANTA DRUG MFG. CO.
Kahn and Kahn Building,
9-10, Meadows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 4932.

FRESH LARGE SHIPMENTS
OF
WHITE MARBLE FLOORING REAL CARRARA QUALITY, RED ITALIAN PONZANO HEXAGON FLOORING TILES AND GREY ASBESTOS SEM; COMPRESSED CEMENT SHEETS RECEIVED
Apply for particulars and prices all sent free to
Messrs. F. Muraglia & Co.
Marble & Tile Merchants & Contractors.
20-A, Fort Street, Frere Road,
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 2569

IF YOU FIND that you HAVE TO pay Taxes on MORE THAN your OWN ACTUAL INCOME or at a HIGHER RATE than that applicable to you INDIVIDUALLY

(CONSULT IMMEDIATELY)

Nagindas & Maneklal

F.L.A.A. (LONDON) F. INC, C.A.
Public Accountants and Auditors

INCOME-TAX EXPERTS
30, Hanuman Building
Homji Street, Circle, Fort,
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 2560

BUSINESSMEN!!
Your Success Depends on the Efficiency of Your Bussiness Library.

The following books of Professor Sohrab R. Davar of Davar's College, of Commerce and the Government College, are the results of experience and study of past twenty two years. Write and secure them to-day by V.P.Post if you cannot call

1. COMPANY LAW. (1921) A book written specially for businessmen and students of Commerce dealing with Company Law problems of vital importance to Directors, Company Agents, Managers, Share-holders and Accountants. Rs. 7-0 Just out,
2. MERCANTILE LAW. (1920, 2nd Edition) This book is recognised by the Government Aditors' Diploma Board and is in use by the B. Com. Students of Universities of Bombay and Mysore. It deals with the complete Mercantile Law in a simple language with references and carefully prepared index. Rs. 8-8
3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING WITH AUDITING NOTES. (1916) A book for Bookkeepers, Accountants, Auditors, Accountanty Students and Businessmen. Rs. 6-0
4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION. (2nd Edition in Print) Dealing with problems of Organization and Promotion of Companies, Systems in use in large business offices, Stock Exchange Practice, Labour efficiency and organization. Secretarial Work and Scientific Advertising. A most valuble book for businessmen. Orders for 2nd Edition may be registered. Rs. 7-0

Publishers:
Messrs. RAMACHANDRA GOVIND & SON,
Book-Sellers, Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE,
Tuesday, November 8, 1921.

PREPARING FOR THE PRINCE.

Having failed to secure by the comparatively mild, if less straightforward, means of "preventive" legislation, the atmosphere necessary to ensure a "popular" welcome to the Prince of Wales, the authorities in the various provinces are busy using the "big stick" to effect their purpose. In the beginning only the United Provinces and Behar and Orissa Governments had launched on the campaign of repression, but now the rest of the provincial administrations, with the exception of Burma, have come in a line and repression is in full swing throughout the country. In Burma, it is no doubt deemed not prudent to inflame public opinion at an hour when the Whyte Committee has just made its advent there and there is already a movement to boycott the Committee and the "Reforms" which it will bring in its wake. The prosecution of such highly respected and entirely non-violent leaders like Mr. Yakub Hassan and Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu in Madras, the Ali Brothers and other Muslim leaders at Karachi, Mr. Deshpande in Dharwar, Mr. Sen Gupta and his colleagues in Bengal, Lala Amar Chand and Pandit Bhargava in the Punjab and United Provinces, the wholesale arrests, which took place at Multan, the prosecution of the editor and publisher of the "Zemindar"—there seems to be no end to the persecution of this brave journal—and of Mr. Sharar in Madras, the attempt to disperse with force a peaceful gathering like that at Howrah—all these phenomena indicate that the authorities in India have turned their back on all their professions of sympathy and peacefulness, with which they heralded the "Reforms" and are now determined on stamping out with all the violent weapons in their armoury the national movement led by Mahatma Gandhi.

It will be noted that since the days of Lord Curzon every succeeding viceregal regime has seen greater and greater repression in evidence. We had greater repression during Lord Minto's regime than during Lord Curzon's, and greater still during Lord Chelmsford's. The achievement of Lord Reading's viceroyalty, even during the brief period he has been in India, has surpassed all previous records in point of the severity as well as universality of repression. And yet, the tragic irony of it is that His Excellency came to this country as the harbinger of a new era of peace and contentment—and, above all, of justice! Does not the chronic ailment of British administration in India show that there is something inherently rotten in the system and that so long as the system is not rid of the obnoxious elements, the country can neither have peace nor can it progress? The violent remedies with which it is sought to cure the malady are only undermining the system more and more. Has Lord Reading no statesmanship left in him to see that an entirely new path must be struck in the administration of India, if the country is to make any advance at all? We fear that with all his circumspection, Lord Reading has fallen a hopeless victim to the vicious system which has engulfed so many honest souls among Englishmen in the past in this country.

What is needed if the connection of this country with Britain is to be maintained is a change of heart on the part of the former. What manifestation that change of heart must assume has been indicated in the demands of the Indian National Congress. These demands are, in brief, the redress of the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs and the attainment of Swaraj. The favourable turn which the Turkish situation has taken has given a unique opportunity to Britain to redeem her honour by undoing the iniquitous Treaty of Sevres. The Franco-Turkish Agreement which has just been signed proclaimed to the world, it is evident to those who can read between the lines of the "assurances," that France is willing to help the Turks to come into their own by being put in possession of their "homelands"—word of unpleasant memory to Mr. Lloyd George——of Asia Minor and Thrace. Reuter's telegram, which we publish elsewhere, confirms the Kemalist report that the French Government *have* agreed to support Turkish claims. In fact this is quite in keeping with the recent trend of French policy. Italy is openly in favour of Turkish claims. Only Britain blocks the way to a satisfactory solution. If Britain does not block the way, why, then, the consternation in the British Foreign Office, which, Reuter inform us, is closely studying the Franco-Kemalist agreement and taking a "serious" view with regard to some of its clauses? If the controllers of British foreign policy were honest in their expression of sympathy with Turkish and Muslim claims and were not out for oil and land-grabbing, they would rejoice over the change in the French policy since the Treaty of Sevres was signed. It is for Lord Reading if his "statesmanship" has been equal to the task of understanding the universality and intensity of Muslim feeling to tell Mr. Lloyd George frankly and courageously: "You have by your policy of favouring your friends alienated the friendship of the whole Islamic world, than which the Greatest Muslim Empire in the world has no greater moral asset, and imperilled the very existence of that Empire. If you want me to save the Empire from imminent destruction, you must change your policy towards Turkey radically. If you cannot or *will* not do so, I cannot, knowing the feeling here, any longer agree to remain Viceroy and Governor-General." As regards the Punjab, the duty of Lord Reading is no less clear, if he has genuine regard for justice and the honour of his people. While in regard to Swaraj, we have emphasised over and over again that it is a question which is easy of solution by negotiation, if Lord Reading has the statesmanship to profit by the Irish example. The Indian people do not want to sever the connection with Britain, nor do they want a single Britisher now in India to leave the country or to suffer in any way. But, as they love their honour above everything else, they are determined to remain in the British Empire, only on terms of the completest equality with its component parts, and to see that the Britisher in India remains, not as their exploiter or master, but as their equal. The resolutions passed at the momentous meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, which has a greater volume of public opinion behind it than that enjoyed by any Parliament in the world, will, we hope, make Lord Reading realise, if he has not yet realised, the earnestness and determination of the people. The fact that there was a strong element in the Committee which demanded the relaxation in the conditions which Mahatma Gandhi and the majority deemed essential for the exercise of civil disobedience should bring home to him how far the people are prepared to suffer in order to win their birthright. This spirit cannot be crushed by repression. The nature and intensity of public feeling in the country are now manifest to all except those who *will* not see and than whom there is none more blind. The response of the panic-stricken bureaucrat to this manifestation of the spirit of the people will be the familiar one—repression and more repression. The next few days will show if Lord Reading is really possessed of some genuine spark of statesmanship to rise above the panic as well as the prejudice, not to speak of the "prestige", of his bureaucratic entourage. If he is the statesman that we have been assured he is by his admirers, he will take the new path which the occasion and the Liberal tradition of Campbell-Bannerman demand. It is the path of conciliation. It is the path which the British Cabinet, of which Lord Reading was a member, trod in dealing with the Boers which had "rebelled" against the might of the British Empire. It is the path which his friend Mr. Lloyd George has now been obliged to tread in dealing with the Irish "rebels". And in the task of conciliation he will find his greatest ally in Mahatma Gandhi. Here is Lord Reading's opportunity. Will he prove himself equal to it? Let us wait and see. But India cannot wait long. . . . .

Notes of the Day.

The Old Familiar Game.

The hand of the bureaucracy and its puppets of the type of Adly Pasha is clearly discernible in the attempt to discredit Zagloul Pasha's leadership of the Egyptian people. It now turns out that the so-called majority of the members of the Legislative Assembly who have signed the manifesto revoking their mandate given to Zagloul are no members at all, the term of their election having expired. It, however, pleases the Anglo-Egyptian bureaucracy and its creatures, Adly Pasha and his Cabinet, to set up these non-entities as responsible spokesmen of their country. If the bureaucracy has such high respect for the members of the Assembly, why does it not arrange for a general election, which has long been overdue, and allow the world to judge the representative character of the Assembly? The present dodge will deceive no one, least of all the thinking portion of the Egyptian people, who see clearly enough through the attempt to bolster up Adly Pasha's delegation, which seems prepared to sell the independence of its country for a mess of potage.

Help Angora.

Recent Kemalist victories have made the Turkish situation considerably easy and there is every reason to hope that Mustafa Kemal's sword will cut the Gordian knot. The Central Khilafat Committee has asked for the reasonable sum of a crore of rupees. Here is an opportunity for the devout Muslim to serve a cause so dear to his heart, be he a co-operator or a non-co-operator, an opportunity of which even a man like the Hon. Nawab Ali Chowdhary, who wrongly blames his 'Kismat' for the tragedy of Islam, may avail. Perhaps, it is too much to expect the Government of India to make the cause of Angora their own, though Lord Reading can quote excellent precedents, should he choose to consider himself the *Indian* Viceroy, in England's gift of fifty aeroplanes to Greece and Mr. Lloyd George's gift of Smyrna to Venizelos—the gift of a demi-god to a favoured mortal, as Col. Aubrey Herbert aptly put it. Nearer home, should His Excellency decide to suspend rules regarding the contributions of Government servants to public funds, there is the precedent of Aman Sabhas. Of course, we do not regard monetary contributions in the light of indulgences for sins past or present. Of those, however, who would help a noble cause with money and not otherwise, it may truly be said that while the flesh may be weak, the spirit is strong.

Duty of Indian States.

We see in this fund also an opportunity for our "Princes" and their "subjects" to identify themselves with their countrymen in British India. Against the disservice done to the country by the Princes maintaining a sphynx-like silence in regard to our national wrongs—the Khilafat and the Punjab—we cannot protest too much. It is never too late to mend, however, and His Exalted Highness the Nizam has set an excellent example to his kind, by donating a lakh of rupees to the Smyrna Relief Fund. H. E. H. is a loyal Ally of His Brittanic Majesty and he will have none of the Khilafat agitators in his patriarchy. But the Nizam's heart overflows with sympathy for the Khilafat, so we learn, and he can certainly translate it into action, by parting with a fraction of his bloated Civil List which approximates that of His Majesty. There are occasions when the practice of virtue is very easy.

The Multan Incident.

A few days ago the Associated Press correspondent at Simla sent out a somewhat sensational message about an apprehended disturbance at Multan and wholesale arrests of local leaders by the police. One or two subsequent messages were also despatched, but the correspondent of the official censor, whoever it was, took care to see that the entire report remained as vague as possible and that the reading public were left to imagine for themselves both the causes of the trouble and the circumstances attending the arrests. They read of the military having been called in, a theatre having been cleared, of over forty arrests having being made, of the crowds having been generally well-behaved and non-violent, and so on; but why the arrests were made and what previous disturbance there was in the theatre or in the town was left unstated. Since these reports came from the indirect Simla source, arousing vague apprehensions in the public mind and setting afloat the wildest rumours, neither the Associated Press Agency nor the Punjab Government have deemed it necessary to enlighten the public about the occurrences and to allay the public alarm. From the "Tribune," however, we learn that the authorities in Multan have been behaving in a most arbitrary manner towards the public, setting at naught both the law and public decencies. But for the exemplary conduct of the citizens of Multan, even under grave provocation, there is no knowing what serious consequences might have followed the high-handedness of the local officials.

Another Attempt to Suppress News.

A similar attempt to hush up the report of a grave event which had occurred two months ago has been made by the United Provinces Government. At the last session of the Legislative Council a member interpellated Government regarding the Chakrata tragedy, in which two Indians, a Sub-Inspector of police and another, had been shot dead by a British military officer. The Raja of Mahmudabad, on behalf of Government, had replied that he was unable to make a statement then. But while thus the authorities in India are reluctant to let the public know the truth about the tragedy, the India Office seems to have no qualms and has obliged the "Times" of London with a version of the affair, which the journal has published in its issue of 23rd September. The India Office account runs as follows:—

"The British private soldiers were quarrelling with a fruit-stall man in Kallana Bazar. The police appeared and by order of their Sub-Inspector shot dead one of the two soldiers. Afterwards a British officer with a party of soldiers proceeded to the quarters of the Sub-Inspector and was refused entrance. When the officer tried to force his way in, the inspector fired through the window and wounded Captain Shorter (R.O.S.B.) in the face. A British non-commissioned officer thereupon fired and killed the Sub-Inspector and another Indian. Another British soldier was wounded in the affray."

The "Tribune" understands that there are material inaccuracies in this version and that it is one-sided. The question arises, who is responsible for the deliberate perversion of truth and why it has been thought necessary to issue a communique in England, while the matter is represented to be still under consideration in this country. The various Provincial Governments as well as the Central Government are maintaining costly publicity departments. If it is not the duty of these departments to supply the public with a detailed and correct version of such grave happenings as those that occurred at Chakrata and Multan, we wonder what other business they can be engaged in in these normal times. The official attempts to hide the truth are threatening to constitute a grave menace to the maintenance of public tranquility.

Indian Architecture.

We congratulate the Architectural Students' Association for the emphatic manner in which they have insisted on a complete recognition of the claims of Indian architecture in the representation which they have addressed to the Director of Development, the Corporation, the Improvement and the Port Trusts. We have in these columns repeatedly pointed out the absurdity of the pleas of those interested in ignoring them. Only very recently we pointed out that the time had come when architects in India should rise above the commercial traditions and ethics of the average contractors. The representation of the Association has long been overdue. The prospects of Indian craftsmen have hitherto been none too rosy. The following unequivocal statement by them once again confirms the verdict pronounced years ago by Fergusson and acknowledged by the competent authorities who examined the possibilities of Indian architecture and expressed their appreciation in a report on modern Indian architecture published by Government. The representation states:—

"We wish to emphasise the fact that Indian Architecture is as adaptable to modern requirements as any other style. The introduction of new inventions in building materials and the spread of knowledge of hygiene, sanitation and kindred sciences have in no way affected the fundamental principles which underlie all great architecture. That a building should be scientifically and effectively planned and that its structure, its character and the purpose for which it is built should be aesthetically expressed are conditions which apply to all countries and to all styles of architecture that have existed or may hereafter be evolved."

"Discordant" Notes!

The statement is to be welcomed. But we regret that in the concluding portion of their representation the Association display a tendency to modify the full effect of the natural consequence of their conclusions and recommendation. Their solicitude for "certain localities" in Bombay and their dread of a "discordant note" are inexplicable. They thus provide a loophole for everyone who may be interested in foisting upon the public any western monstrosity. If their reasoning as regards the "discordant note" were to be accepted, we should never have witnessed, for instance, the Prince of Wales' Museum or the Post Office. These buildings which they evidently approve do not strike a less "discordant note." This special pleading for harmony is inconsistent with the main object of their representation. Besides, such "discordant" notes are much better than the present jumble of hideous "styles." They are not really "discordant." They afford a much needed relief. Apart from this apology for so-called harmony their representation deserves every encouragement. We are sure that after this spirited assertion of the claims of Indian architecture we shall not be compelled to award large premium for designs to architects outside India. The importation of nondescript exotic "styles" must be stopped.

PROFESSOR SYLVAIN LEVI.

INVITED BY TAGORE.

It was the Parsis who used to invite foreign men of learning to deliver instructive lectures to them, on their religion and the history of Persia. Professor William Jackson of the Columbia University has thus visited Bombay more than thrice and has incidentally studied Hindu India and given benefit of his personal experiences in the journal of the American Oriental Society. This time Bengal has asserted its superiority. The credit is due to the great poet of Bengal who has attained his niche in the Pantheon of the minstrels of the world. During his recent travels in Europe, Rabindranath Tagore visited the diverse educational institutes and seats of learning on the Continent and with unerring instinct pitched upon Professor Sylvain Levi, whom he has invited to deliver a course of lectures in his sylvan academy, Santiniketan. To the learned the name of Sylvain Levi is as familiar today in the West as was that of Max Muller in the last generation. Besides his Latin thesis on a subject of great interest to Indians, he is the author of standard works of international importance. Among them is his "Doctrine of Sacrifice" in the Brahmanas" and his scarce but invaluable three volumes on "The Indian Theatre." He has described Buddhist Nepal in three more volumes. Some of his most fascinating and popular lectures were delivered before classes at College de France. I have drawn on them in my "Literary History of Sanskrit Buddhism." For although a master of Brahmanic learning latterly M. Sylvain Levi has devoted his unexcelled faculty to Buddhistic researches in which he stands 'facile princeps.' His outstanding qualification is a profound familiarity with all the principal languages of Buddhist scriptures Sanskrit, Pali, Chinese and Tibetan and a style of seductive brilliancy. In India we are grateful to him for his erudite appreciation of the "Sutralankara" of the Buddhist Patriarch. Ashvaghosa. This work, originally composed in Sanskrit in India, has perished beyond recall. China has preserved it in translation. A pupil of M. Levi, the unfortunate Huber, who died so young, rendered the Chinese version of the Sutralankara into French. It is, like the Pali Jatakas, an unintended storehouse of anthropological and sociological information on India of old. It is this work which tells us, for instance, that learned India used palmopsets or a slate like parchment, the writing on which could be rubbed off and the surface utilised for fresh record. It was in search of the original Sanskrit of this text that M. Levi undertook the romantic journey to Nepal, where, however, he came upon not the object of his eager quest but another work on Buddhistic scholastics of a similar title which he has edited and translated with illuminating notes. Being at once a master of the northern and of the southern Buddhistic texts, he holds the balance even between the rival claims of the Sanskrit and the Pali books and some of his arguments against the antiquity of the Pali dialogues of the Buddha, so ably advocated by Prof. Rhys Davids of Manchester, have yet to be refuted. His authority on the decipherment of the inscriptions of Ashoka he shares with few compeers. France is distinguished for scholars who carry their learning lightly. M. Levi is decidedly 'primus interpares' among them. His appreciation of Indian antiquities as a key to our true knowledge of the present and to some of the problems which perplex the rulers of India today was expressed in a few striking paragraphs which I quoted at the time when his work discovered in Nepal was first published. While duly appraising the early intellectual advancement of Persia and China, M. Sylvain Levi has the capacity to exhibit in charming radiance the ancient spiritual thesaurus of the Hindus.

On the 29th of January 1911 a band of twenty-three devoted disciples presented M. Levi with a volume of essays to commemorate the twenty fifth year of his labours in the practical school of higher studies in Paris. The names of some of them denote the obligation which France owes to the master and which through France the world at large owes to M. Levi. For, we note that among his renowned disciples are M. Foucher, who stands without a rival in the Buddhistic archaeology and who, I understand, has been deputed by the French Government now to collaborate with some of his brethren in archaeological researches in Persia. Then there is Paul Pelliot, the Sir Aurel Stein of France. Millet, the master of Caucasian and Iranian tongues, Lacote, the authority on Indian romantic literature, Louis Finot, who is exploring with such success the Indo-Chinese peninsula, George Castes, Boyer and Jules Bloch.

But perhaps the greatest service to the world of letters rendered by this great French savant relates to the decipherment of the treasures discovered by various explorers like Stein, Grunwedel, Pelliot in the territory of what was once Russian

(Continued on page 8.)

FRANCE RECOGNISES KEMALISTS

TERMS OF AGREEMENT.

CAUSE ANXIETY IN BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

MAHATMA GANDHI TO BEGIN.

ON NOV. 23.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 7.

The "Congress" states that Mahatma Gandhi will personally begin civil disobedience in a Gujerat district on 23rd November.

ANGLO-FRENCH-AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

MR. HARVEY ON ITS IMPOSSIBILITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Nov. 7.

New York.—The American Ambassador Harvey's address to the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce in which he stated that an alliance between Britain France and America was impossible is generally commented upon.

The "Times" calls upon the State Department to give him a sharp reminder that at the present juncture his role is not a speaking part.

The "Herald" says too much importance should not be given to the Mr. Harvey's side remarks on international alliances when discussing economic problems.

The "World" sarcastically compliments Mr. Harvey on transferring the State Department to the Embassy, kindly relieving Mr. Hughes of his weightiest cares.

The "Tribune" says what Mr. Harvey thinks and says is not of any great consequence and President Harding and Mr. Hughes may be acquitted of conferring the authority upon him to define American attitude.

CHINA'S REPLY TO JAPAN'S NOTE.

WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM SHANTUNG.

(REUTER TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.
Recd. 6-45 p.m. Nov. 7.

Peking.—China has replied declining Japan's advances contained in the latter's note of October 21st, as China is unable to accept the arguments based on the Treaty of Versailles which she did not sign. The reply urges an early withdrawal of the Japanese troops from Shantung.

PRINCE AT PORT SAID.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.
Recd. 7-40 a.m., Nov. 7.

The "Renown" arrived at port Said early this afternoon escorted by the "Calypso." The Prince of Wales, whose visit is informal, received the Consul and afterwards landed privately. Later the Prince gave a dinner party on the "Renown" to sixteen guests including the Commander and the chief representatives of the Sultan's Government and the British army. After dinner the Prince of Wales received the principal local personages on the quarter deck.

The "Renown" enters the Canal at six, to-morrow morning and will anchor in the Bitter Lakes.

ZAGHLUL PASHA'S MANDATE

VALIDITY OF SIGNING LEGISLATORS' SIGNATURES.

(REUTER TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.
Recd. 1 p.m. Nov. 7.

Cairo.—Zagloul Pasha in an interview with Reuter's representative endeavoured to minimise the letter signed by many members of the Legislative Assembly revoking his mandate pointing out that none of the signatories were now members as their term of election had expired and some had never given him the mandate. He attacked Premier Adly Pasha and was now conferring with the Foreign Office in London with a view to reaching a settlement of the Egyptian question.

CRISIS IN JOHANNESBURG GOLD MINING INDUSTRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.
Recd. 11 p.m., Nov. 7.

Johannesburg.—A crisis has arisen in the gold-mining industry. The miners threaten to strike against the Government's proposals to effect economy in working of the mines by altering the regulations so to ensure the native labourers in the underground work having full shift of eight hours instead of five hours as at present is the case. The miners declare that the proposals mean abolition of colour bar, decrease of a number of whites employed, and increase of accidents and death-rate.

Addressing the deputation of the Workers' Union, General Smuts declared that the new regulation would not affect white labour detrimentally. He said that the gold industry depended upon "gold premium." If the premium disappeared, 24 out of thirty mines now working would close down immediately, hence the industry should run independently of premium.

END OF MR. YAKUB HASAN'S TRIAL.

SENTENCED TO TWO YEARS SIMPLE IMRISONMENT.

HIS MESSAGE TO THE PEOPLE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TANJORE, Nov. 7.

Mr. Gharpurey, District Magistrate, Tanjore, sentenced Mr. Yakub Hasan to-day to two years' simple imprisonment. Long before 11 o'clock the road leading to the Collector's office and the sub-jail was crowded thickly with people waiting eagerly to witness Mr. Yakub Hasan being led to the Court. The local leaders escorted the Janab in a carriage to the Court house. Admission into the Court was strictly limited. Between the sub-jail and the Court the road was lined with armed police. The entrance to the court compound was guarded by the Deputy Inspector and two European reserve Inspectors. Amid persistent deafening cries of "Alla Ho Akbar," "Yakub Hasan Ki Jai," "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai," etc., the Janab reached the Court house at about eleven, wedged in between six armed constables and two European inspectors. Some leaders including Messrs. Gopala Menon, Natarajan and others also accompanied. Mr. Hasan was calm and cheerful bearing himself with dignity and striking courage.

After some time the Magistrate arrived and was engaged for an hour in making amendments in the third charge and making additions and alternations in the judgment. Then he deliver the judgment after asking Mr. Hasan if he pleaded guilty to the charge as amended of bringing the Government of India and His Majesty into hatred and contempt by advising to boycott the Prince's visit. Mr. Yakub Hasan said he pleaded nothing. The Public Prosecutor was inclined to class under the term His Majesty and even the Prince. Under request from Mr. Yakub Hasan the Magistrate read out his judgment in the course of which Mr. Hasan repeatedly pointed out errors and mis-statements. He made a bold stand and showed how the Magistrate did not take into account the possible points of defence before pronouncing the sentence.

Before the close of the proceedings Mr. Yakub Hasan has thanked Mr. Gharpurey for helping the cause of their common motherland by his action. Then Mr. Yakub Hasan was escorted to the sub-jail garlanded with a Khaddar garland, a rose boquet in hand, along the road with seething tide of humanity. The patriot was literally borne on the crest of the human wave to his cell and the people after the heavy bars of prison's iron gate changed returned to a huge *Maidan* adjoining there to be addressed by the leaders who had arrived from various places. The Janab has issued a message to the people to be calm and hold the banner of Non-Co-operation aloft.

The gist of the message is as follows:—"Friends ask me to give them a message from the thresholds of my prison and I can only tell all my dear co-workers and the public that if they have any real love and regard for me, each and every one of them will try his utmost to release me from the jail at an early date. Swaraj is the key of all prison doors. But for God's sake let there be not the slightest violence. Do not soil the white flag of freedom with blood-stained hands. Enough blood is being shed on the homelands of the Turks. Help the Mujahideens there to the best of your ability and gain the double reward of participating in the peaceful Jehad at home and the armed Jehad abroad. As for myself what I failed to win with physical efforts I will "*Inshaallah*" win through prayers and jail is the best place for the freedom of the soul."

It is understood Mr. Yakub Hassan will be lodged in Trichinopoly jail. The town is amazingly quiet. A bonfire of foreign clothes was lighted and one could see the grim determination of the people to carry their programme through.

TREATY OF SEVRES IN MELTING-POT.

ANXIETY REGARDING MESOPOTAMIA.

FRENCH ASSURANCES TO LORD CURZON

(REUTER TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.
Recd. 6-15 p.m. Nov. 7.

It is stated that official quarters in London take a serious view of the Franco-Kemalist agreement, terms of which are said directly to conflict with the assurances given by M. Briand in July that no agreement would be made going beyond the questions of the exchange of prisoners and the economic concessions in the tripartite zone and Cilician frontier between the French mandatory zone and Turkey.

It is declared that the agreement definitely acknowledges Angora as the only executive authority of Turkey; renders nugatory the whole principle of the protection of Christian minorities in Asia Minor; and transfers to Turkey territory which is not France's, but which is held in mandatory trust by France on behalf of all the Allies. The clause authorising the transport of the Turkish troops is causing anxiety with regard to Mesopotamia, and fears are expressed that France's independent action will impair the authority of Britain in approaching settlement of the Graeco-Turkish conflict.

It is understood that Marquess Curzon conferred with the French Ambassador, who declared that Britain need not feel anxious on the score of Mesopotamia, assuring him of the continued French co-operation. The Ambassador requested Marquess Curzon to submit *aide memoire* containing objections "in order to reduce them to their true proportions."

FRENCH FIGHTING IN SYRIA

BEDOUIN FORCED TO RETREAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.
Recd. 6-45 p.m. Nov. 7.

Paris. M. Gouraud reports that the French column has completely succeeded in freeing the town of Deir-esh-Zor from the Bedouin after a severe fighting. The enemy's entrenched positions were captured and the enemy forced to retreat across the Euphrates with severe losses. The French casualties were thirty-seven killed and a hundred wounded. The Kurdish contingents under Ibrahim Pasha, brilliantly assisted the French. The occupation of Deir-esh-Zor assures security of Syria towards East.

CONFIDENCE IN ADLY.

UNCONDITIONAL SUPPORT PROMISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.
Recd. 6-15 p.m. Nov. 7.

Cairo.—Thirty-six Bedouin chiefs, representing different tribes of Egypt, have telegraphed to Adly, expressing utmost confidence in his wisdom and patriotism, and promising their unconditional support as long as he follows out the national programme. The Ulema, under the leadership of Sheikh Bekhit and also Sheikh Bakri, the well-known religious leader, have sent telegram on similar lines.

IRISH SITUATION.

WHERE IT STANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.
Recd. 6-45 p.m. Nov. 7.

The present position of the Irish problem is reliably stated to be that the tentative, provisional memoranda dealing with the terms of agreement, have been exchanged between the Cabinet and the Sinn Fein delegates; but, as the Northern Province is involved, it is impossible to make such an agreement absolute without the Ulster Cabinet's assent. There is good ground for saying, notwithstanding Sir J. Craig's interviews with Mr. Lloyd George and other Cabinet Ministers on Saturday, that this assent has not yet been obtained, and that the position is still grave, despite the progress in negotiations with the Sinn Fein. It is exceedingly probable that the Premier will meet Sir J. Craig again tomorrow.

CAPSIZAL OF A FINNISH STEAMER

(REUTER TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.
Recd. 11 p.m., Nov. 7.

Hango.—The Finnish steamer "Kustavi" capsized in storm, and thirty persons have been drowned.

HOW PREMIER HARA WAS ASSASSINATED.

ASSASSIN A POLITICAL FANATIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.
Recd. 1 p.m. Nov. 7.

Tokio.—Premier Hara when stabbed collapsed instantly falling without a sound. His friends carried him to the station master's office and his wife was sent for immediately but arrived too late to see her husband alive. The assassin is of an erratic temperament and is regarded as a political fanatic.

CONDOLENCES TO JAPAN.

PRESIDENT HARDING'S MESSAGE.

(REUTER TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.
Recd. 7-40 a.m., Nov. 7.

Washington.—The State Department has cabled to the American Ambassador in Tokio instructing him to tender the condolences of President Harding and the American people to the Japanese Foreign Office. President Harding says he is horrified to learn of the assassination of Premier Hara, such an outrage being especially hard when the people of the world are about to gather round a conference table to discuss peace; it is a terribly discordant note.

COUNT UCHIDA APPOINTED ACTING PREMIER.

(REUTER TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.
Recd. 1 p.m. Nov. 7.

The Cabinet met shortly after the tragedy and Count Uchida, Foreign Minister, was appointed acting premier. The resignation of the cabinet was the direct result of the assasination, but it is stated it will cause no immediate change as the Ministry in compliance with the imperial injunction will continue in office until further orders from the Throne.

It is stated that Count Uchida said to the delegates to Washington "Will you put forth your best efforts for the sake of world peace in pursuance of the fundamental policies on limitation of armaments already laid down in the name of the Government."

COLLAPSE OF THE MARK.

WHAT LED TO IT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.
Recd. 7-40 a.m., Nov. 7.

Paris.—The recent collapse of the mark is presumably responsible for an official announcement that the Reparations Commission has decided to proceed to Berlin to investigate on the spot Germany's method of meeting her next indemnity payment of five hundred million gold marks due in January.

KHILAFAT.

FOR HINDUS AS WELL AS MUSLIMS

MORAL OF KARACHI TRIAL.

SHANKARACHARYA'S SPEECH.

The following is the text of the speech of Shri Jagad Guru Shri Shankaracharya, made by him on the day of release from prison, the 1st November, 1921, at Karachi at a public meeting:—

Friends, I am here before you to interpret, from my own characteristic spiritual standpoint, the inner meaning of the prosecution of us 7 people, in connection with the Resolution of July last here, in the Khilafat Conference, and the inner meaning of my acquittal along with the conviction of the remaining six. The first and most important point is that the prosecution arose in connection with the Resolution of the Khilafat Conference, and, therein, along with six Muslim Workers of the Khilafat, I, a Hindu and a representative of ecclesiastical Hinduism, was also arrested. What was a most important and significant act on the part of the Government!

The action of the Government in thus arresting me, alongwith six Muslim Leaders is a great moral object lesson to the country, which every one of you should understand, take to heart, thoroughly grasp and faithfully practice. The Hindus in the country on the whole, even those of them who were taking part in the political movement, and even those who were Non-Cooperators, were not taking sufficient interest in the Khilafat cause, and the Government by arresting me has shown to the world that the Khilafat cause is the united cause and interest of the Hindus as well as the Mussalmans. (Loud and continued cheers.)

There were hundreds and thousands—nay hundreds of thousands—of Hindus in the country, who were not taking interest in the Khilafat cause, and my arrest has brought them into the political field as nothing else could have been able to do. To take only one example, from Lucknow in the U. P. we find that there was a monster meeting of the Orthodox Hindu people in connection with the protest against my arrest, a huge assembly of the people. There, the Secretary of the Lucknow Aman Sabha, and author of several Anti Non-Cooperation pamphlets, was the mover of the principal Resolution. And the last of the resolution at that big public meeting of the Hindus of Lucknow with only one dissenting voice, declared that, as a protest against this action of the Government, those who had, namely, so far, been non-political and the rest of them Co-operators would henceforth be Non-Coperators and follow me. Well, I should like to make a contract with the entire population of India, that if at least one city would come to pass a Non-Coperation Resolution whenever I was arrested, I would cheerfully consent to be arrested day after day the whole of the remainder of my life.

KHILAFAT—BOTH FOR HINDUS AND MOSLEMS.

Well, the Government by its action, in arresting me, alongwith six Muslims has shown to Hindu India, that the Hindus should not neglect to take interest in the Khilafat, and that the Khilafat cause is, therefore, of Hindus as well as of the Musalmans. This is the great moral that Government is teaching India to-day. Even in the final summing up to the Jury, the Judicial Commissioner, stated that I was a prominent supporter. Though he was going to acquit me of the charges under various sections, he did not retract the statement that I was a sympathiser with and upholder of the Khilafat. The Khilafat is thus also for Hindu India and not merely for Muslim India. (Cheers). Well, this is the first moral i.e. that the Khilafat is for the Hindu, and also for the Musliman.

Now I wish to give you my reading of the inner meaning of my acquittal, alongwith the conviction of the rest of my co-accused. There is a general rule of conduct that a person who has long failed to perform a duty makes an intense effort in various ways to make amends, expiate and atone thereof.

I hereafter shall not be one amongst seven, but seven men working under one body. Originally, I was one person amongst seven. I have long worked with them and for 48 days I have been an under-trial prisoner with them. Having worked with them and been under-trial prisoner with them, I shall now have to bear the burden of all the seven. I shall have to do, not merely my sacerdotal work as the Jagat Guru but also the work of the others who are still in prison. Even as Jagat Guru, I was working for the Khilafat cause, but with my other duties, I was only half a Khilafat Worker. But now six portions have been added to me, and I shall thus have to do the Khilafat Work of 6½; their six and my half. This is the message which I understand that the Government has to-day communicated to India.

THE THREE BLOOD-BROTHERS.

In the Hindu Shastra we have a rule that

(Continued on next page.)

INDIA'S CASE.

HOW IT IS MISREPRESENTED ABROAD.

A TURKISH APPEAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As a Turkish lover of India I wish to draw attention to the manner how erroneously things Indian are appreciated abroad even in these days of greater international contact and communication.

It is unnecessary to remark that the case of India does not invite sufficiently enthusiastic consideration in the progressive countries of the West. India is usually spoken of as "British India;" While, the countless millions of her inhabitants are regarded as an almost a primitive people, with no feeling of awakened national consciousness. Of the "India of Indians" the so-called enlightned Europe entertain very vauge ideas. The Indian news about the appalling ravages caused by drought, famine, diseases and about the damages done by machine-guns and air bombs (which appear to be destined to draw more victims in future than all the natural causes combined) create no compassionate sensation in Occidental countries. Indeed, the world gets Indian news uniformaly from the same interested sources which do not wish to inspire outside world with feelings of sympathy for the national aspirations of Indians. But the rest of the Oriental World, and more especially the World of Islam, which are deeply and sympathetically interested in the destiny of the great masses of the subcontinent of Asia, find, in their anxiety to learn about India, also no other sources than those just referred. It produces a very painful impression on the Muslim mind outside India to read horrible details supplied by the same interested sources about the alleged forcible conversion of Hindus to Islam by Moplas. If the allegation of forced conversion is true it is only a few careful observers could conjecture that such an act of impious brutality must be provoked by the agents of the third party who naturally resorts to all possible means which could bring about a rupture in the Hindu-Muslim understanding. The wording of such one-sided accounts as the reports of forced conversion are cunningly arranged and it is not easy for anyone to weigh accurately their significance. Amongst the general public only a few can know how to read between the lines a report of a political nature. A very large number of Mussulmans residing in cities of Western Europe ask surprisedly how a section of Muslim people, however unenlightened they may be, could commit such a misdeed as the conversion of their non-Muslim neighbours by using brute force when their Holy Koran ordains that "There must be no compulsion in religion". It is impossible to persuade them that an immense number of Indians now realise that not only their own freedom but that of many nations in the down-trodden parts of the Orient depend upon the strength of a solidly united Indian nationalism. It is one of the essential duties of enlightened Indians to make their national problems better understood abroad. The fulfilment of such a duty naturally requires organisation of efficient information services in various countries. If Indians could become self conscious of the fact that they are a very great people and if they wish that other peoples should look upon them as a great people they must come forward into the arena of international activities and prove to the outside world that they have their own case and their own points of view which no stranger can any longer be permitted to interpret in his interested manner. In Europe and America there can be found Indian societies, run chiefly by young intellectuals, and these societies labour for national cause under great difficulties and disabilities. Indian efforts abroad is sometimes misdirected. There is, for instance, an Islamic Information Bureau here in Paris which, although started with a good intention, now requires to be reformed, it is left in the hand mostly of self-seekers. Every summer one could see streams of Indian visitors picturesquely and smartly attired, wandering about in the important cities of Europe. They spend money lavishly and they go to see England with a yearning which is worthy of an Anglo-Indian patriot, to buy articles of luxury and to procure hobbies. These rich Indians cannot apparently realise that the free-born and free thinking humanity regard their ways with feelings of contempt. These persons would not venture to render any service to the cause of Indian Nationalism; nor would they care to think about the imperative necessity of doing something for the achievement of Oriental liberty and emancipation. A different set of Indians nationally supported, should go abroad and impress the peoples of the west as well as the peoples of the best of the Orient with the importance of the Indian national patriotic activities.—Yours, etc.

HALID HALID
Consul-General for the Khalifat in India before the World-War.
Hotel Wagram, Paris.
October 13.

MADEIRA ALLOWED BY PORTUGAL FOR KARL AND ZITA'S INTERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.
Recd. 11 p.m., Nov. 7.

Lisbon.—The Government has replied to the Entente note of inquiry, intimating its willingness to allow the internment of Karl and Zita and their children at Madeira.

HOWRAH DISTURBANCES.

MAGISTERIAL ENQUIRY.

EVIDENCE OF ASST MAGISTRATE AND POLICE OFFICIALS

NON-OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION OPENS.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.

Rioting was not renewed at Howrah today, but the District continues in a disturbed state. Two constables, who were riding in a ghari, were mobbed by a crowd of five hundred men. One of the constables was stabbed in the back and had to be taken to the Howrah hospital. The other escaped serious injury. The police and military are patrolling the affected area.

Mr. France, District Magistrate, Howrah, to-day opened a magistrial inquiry into Friday night's disturbance. Police officers who gave evidence stated that the police were assaulted while trying to persuade the crowd to disperse after the Khilafat meeting, that the police eventually charged and that a few shots were fired, apparently without orders.

Mr. Larkin, Assistant Magistrate, Howrah, said that he told the leaders of the Khilafat volunteers not to allow the crowd to collect near Howrah hospital and he agreed and told the men to disperse. While the witness was trying to get them to break up he was struck on the head by a stone. Police then rushed forward to drive the crowd back.

Mr. Kelly, Assistant Superintendent of Police, said that at half past nine he met a large party of volunteers and others while on his way to the "thana." They were shouting, and he told them to disperse. Thereupon he was surrounded. A leader came up and expressed his willingness to get the crowd to go away, but immediately afterwards another party came up from Shibpur and took no notice of the leader's requests that they should cease shouting. Witness was hit on the head by a tile. The police were then trying to prevail upon the mob to break up. When M. Larkin was hit some of the constables rushed forward and a fight ensued on the road and inside in the "thana" compound. Witness summoned assistance and the armed police and railway police came up in taxis and the road was cleared.

Inspector Gould, who was in charge of the armed police, said that he told the mob to disperse but to no purpose. Stone throwing continued. Witness gave orders to charge and headed the charge himself. In the melee about six shots were fired by the constables without witness's orders, and after a few minutes' fight the crowd retired. Witness said his men probably lost their heads and fired without orders. They had not received orders to load their rifles. He did not know if any were loaded before the fight began. Five constables also gave evidence.

Mr. Rafique Ahmed, Vakil, who was in the Court, said he with Mr. Mehedi Ali represented the public and he understood the people had decided not to give evidence at that inquiry which they considered would be completely one-sided. They wanted a Joint Committee, consisting of official and non-officials, to be appointed. Mr. France replied that the matter rested with Government. He could not select a committee, but was quite willing to hear any one who wished to make a statement but he could not force anyone to do so. The inquiry was adjourned until to-morrow.

NON-OFFICIAL ENQUIRY.

A non-official committee of inquiry with Mr. B. N. Sasmal as president was also opened to-day at the office of the Howrah District Congress Committee. Eight witnesses were examined, of whom one, who said he was an eyewitness of the trouble, stated that the crowd was unarmed and seemed peaceful. He added that the police assaulted the the mob with "lathies" without provocation. This enquiry was also adjourned.

Another Mahomedan, who was injured on Friday, succumbed to-day. The body was taken to the burial ground in a large procession headed by Khilafat Volunteers.

MR. SASTRI'S ARRIVAL AT WASHINGTON.

(Reuter Telegram.)
LONDON, Nov. 6.
Recd. 11 p.m., Nov. 7.

Washington.—Lord Lee, Messrs. Borden and Sastri have arrived, and were met at the station by Sir Aucklan Geddes and escorted to their hotel by a squadron of cavalry.

ARRIVAL OF FAR EASTERN DOMINIONS REPRESENTATIVES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Nov. 6.
Recd. 11 p.m., Nov. 7.

Victoria, British Columbia.—Mr. Pearce (Australia) and Mr. Salmond (New Zealand) have arrived for the Washington Conference. Mr. Pearce in an interview declared that the prospect of a permanent peace was welcome to no country more than to Australia.

INDIAN CHAMBER & PRINCE

MEETING OF SIGNATORIES TO PROTEST REQUISITION.

A meeting of the signatories to the requisition to the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau re the Committee's decision to give an address to the Prince will be held at the office of Mr. V. A. Desai, 72, Apollo Street at 4 p.m., to-day to consider the proposal, for a compromise, when those who have signed the reqlisition are requested to attend.

DUST NUISANCE.

"CAUSE OF D SEASE AND DEATH"

DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Sir Sassoon J. David presiding, when permission was given to the Trustees of the Prince of Wales Museum to construct arcades for shops so that they might earn an income to support the institution.

After a lengthy debate on the dust nuisance question, the Commissioner gave an undertaking to water the principal roads at an early date in an economical manner, the minor roads being watered subsequently.

PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Municipal Commissioner stating:—"The Trustees of the Prince of Wales Museum find it necessary to provide early additional accommodation for housing the collections at their disposal. Being, however, not in possession of sufficient funds to carry out the design originally prepared for the Museum, they have prepared a scheme for the extension and development of the Museum on a self-supporting basis. This scheme, *inter alia*, contemplates—(I) Arcading over a portion of the Municipal footpaths skirting the Museum site along Esplanade Road, Rampart Row and Apollo Street to an extent of 1,488 square yards as shown coloured red on the plan, and (II) Absorbing in the New Museum wing a small plot of land 43 square yards in area, which was given to the Municipality by the Board in 1914 for the erection of a public latrine thereon.

The Chairman, for the reasons explained in para. 10 of his letter, requests the sanction of the Corporation to the grant free of charge of permission for constructing an arcade over the footpaths to the extent mentioned in item (I) in the previous paragraph, and to the grant, free of cost, of the small plot of land mentioned in item (II). The entire project so manifestly deserves support that I have no hesitation in advising the Corporation to grant the requests made in the Chairman's present letter. The arcades proposed will be over the footpaths along the Esplanade Road Rampart Row and Apollo Street and it will be necessary for the Corporation, for the purposes of this project, to accord their sanction to the construction of arcades along these roads as required by Section 310 (2) of the Municipal Act. When the scheme is carried out the amenities of pedestrian traffic in the locality will be greatly enhanced as a considerable area will be added to the footpaths and of these a reasonable amount will be arcaded.

Dr. Sukhia moved that the necessary permission be granted.

Mr. Hussenbhoy Lalji seconded.

Mr. R. B. Mantri moved an amendment that the matter be refound to the Roads Committee for consideration and report.

Mr. J. Boman Behram seconded.

The Municipal Commissioner said Mr. Wittet was going home in March or April next and it would be difficult to expedite the scheme, if he went home. An arcade at this place would add greatly both to the beauty of the city and the convenience of the public.

The motion was adopted the amendment being thrown out.

DUST NUISANCE.

The Corporation then considered a letter from Mr. P. D. Ashburner complaining that the people were suffering from the dust nuisance owing to the roads not being watered, although the municipal lakes were overflowing as there was plenty of rainfall.

Mr. H. P. Mody moved that the applicant be informed that the necessary action was being taken in regard to the principal roads in the city.. He said although the effect of watering the roads was only temporary, the roads must be watered. It was impossible to live an atmosphere which was full of floating dust and he hoped the Commissioner would see that the roads were properly watered.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy seconded. He said when driving about the town the vehicles got full of dust and it was impossible to move about.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla said dust was the cause of disease and death. The nuisance was equally great either to pedestrians or to those who drove about in motors. He wanted something more to be done to mitigate the nuisance, not only in the interest of the Corporators but in the interest of the city. It was an economic question and should be looked into as soon as possible. He moved an amendment debating the word "principal" from the motion.

Mr. M. A. M. Khan said they must tell the applicant what they were actually doing and not what they proposed to do.

Dr. Sukhia said it was true the lakes were overflowing, but owing to some defect in the aquiduct they could not get the full supply of water into the city. Instead of getting 38 millions they were only getting 17 millions of gallons daily owing to the defect in the acquiduct.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said the roads were being watered less than before. He could not accept the explanation of Dr. Sukhia as the question was why the roads were not properly watered, and not why they were getting less water.

The Commissioner said he was wrong in saying that the roads should not be watered, although he still thought that watering the roads created more dust than if they were not watered at all. He had issued orders for watering the principal roads some three weeks ago by means of water-carts, etc., so that water might be used economically. He was also going to compel the Tramway Company to water their portion of the roads, a liability which they had hitherto evaded. When the hydrants were put right, as the present hydrant stand posts led to leakage of water also to water being stolen, they could make use of them, and use the water carts for watering the less important roads. He thought that much of the criticism booked against him in the Press was ill-informed.

After some other members had spoken on the subject the motion was put to vote and was carried, the amendment being rejected.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

KHILAFAT.

(Continued from previous page..)

an outsider shall not sit for public or for private purposes, whether at a dinner, or a public reception between two brothers. Recently when our photographs were being taken at the Court, I deliberately sat between the Ali Brothers, thereby making all three of us blood-brothers according to the Hindu Shastra (Loud and continued cheers.)

A MOMENTOUS ISSUE.

I shall say a few words to you now about the further moral signification of the whole proceedings in this case, which has thus ended to-day. The question is not one of Section 131, 505, 120A, and so forth, but merely of "God-made Law versus Man-made ones." India, as a part of the Eastern world, is renowned for its spirituality everywhere as against the fleshy instincts of the Western World. This is a momentous issue forced on us in its final shape i.e., **whether India to-day shall acknowledge the supremacy of God or of Man, of the spirit or of the flesh, i.e. whether India shall continue to be India or cease to be India.**

Well, the question is easy to answer from the point of view of every religion in the world. If we take the Christian religion itself, we find that in the Old Testament the Mosaic Law of the Hebrews laid it down that even kings were to pay their sin offerings and their trespass offerings in expiation of their transgressions of the Mosaic Covenant. We also find that great and powerful Kings, like Saul, David, Jeroboam etc. were sternly rebuked by the great Prophets. They either heeded or disregarded their advice, and were either saved or entirely annihilated in consequence thereof.

GOD'S LAW vs. TEMPORAL LAW.

If we take the New Testament we find that John the Baptist, the connecting link between the Old and the New Testaments, tells soldiers who go to him and ask him what they should do, that they are not merely under the political law and the military law, but also under the laws of Religion and Ethics. If the temporal law conflicts with God's Law, it must go under and must be kicked out relentlessly. And Christ himself, by his own teaching and his example, inculcated and illustrated the necessity for continual labour and, if need be, even martyrdom for the placing of God's Law above man's. The prosecution launched by the Government, the proceedings in the Magisterial Court, and the words of the Judicial Commissioner have all, with accumulated and concentrated effect conveyed in one direction, namely, to say that as against man-made law, the Law of God is of no value, is to be kicked out and treated with contempt. This is the meaning of the declaration of the Government and the Magistracy and the Judicial Commissioner of Sind.

The Christianity which can survive, under these circumstances, may be a new Christianity of the Indian Penal Code or of Mr. Kennedy, but it is not the Christianity of the Christ and it is not the Christianity of the Bible. These Christians have chucked their Bible into the Arabian Sea, which is so near Karachi. Well, not merely have they chucked out the Bible into the Arabian Sea, but also the 15th Chapter of the Indian Penal Code, you are definitely told that a person of any religion has only the right to gently argue with the people of another faith, but not to thrust himself on, or violate the religious feelings of even the most perversely stupid person on matters of faith.

But the prosecution of us all for their religious conviction regarding the Khilafat is tantamount to the practical chucking out of the 15th Chapter of the Indian Penal Code into the Sea.

THE PROCLAMATIONS.

Well, we have dealt with the religious side. Now let us take up the statement which, in the name of the Constitution, the Judicial Commissioner, gave expression to to-day, in his address to the Jury. He stated, outurzoning Lord Curzon, that Queen Victoria, King Edward the Seventh and King George V, being statutory Monarchs, their Proclamation could have no effect on the Courts of Law Administering the Acts passed by the Indian Legislatures. What is the real inner meaning of that statement? It means that the Imperial Proclamation by which the Imperial Metropolis of India was transferred from Calcutta to Delhi not by any Act of Parliament or of the Indian Legislature was wholly illegal and the Government has been sitting in Delhi quite illegally all these years. If that Proclamation has no value, all the proceedings at Delhi, i.e., the Rowlatt and other Acts have intrinsically no claim on our obedience. They were all illegally passed without any legislative action, and even any Parliamentary action and, therefore, we are not bound to accept any of these rules.

And, as the result of Mr. Kennedy's logic of to-day there is another corollary of still greater practical importance, because it is of immediate interest to us in the political life of India to-day. I refer to the approaching visit of Prince of Wales, a question which the Karachi Municipality is intensely agitated over. If the Imperial Proclamation of Queen Victoria, King Edward, and George the V. have no effect, the mission of the Prince of Wales, as a Messenger of Peace, any Proclamation of his, and any message that he may give will be absolutely futile except for the purpose of bleeding poor India of several crores of rupees.

The Duke of Connaught spent in a single week at Delhi alone, two lakhs and 58 thousands rupees for electric lighting only. Now the position of the Prince of Wales is so many times bigger than that of the Duke of Cannaught. And probably his expenditure on electric lighting may be equal to the total expenditure of the Duke of Connaught in the whole of India for all the items. And you may infer therefore what amount will be the total expenditure for the visit of the Prince of Wales to India. It is repeatedly represented that the Prince of Wales is coming to India to bring a message of Peace on the one hand and on the other, to acquaint himself with the people of India, their conditions and needs in order to fit himself for the future rulership of India. He has thus two functions i.e., the present Prince of Wales and as the future Emperor of India. But, according to Mr. Kennedy even the sovereign status has no power to help India. What then can be the Prince's status and power in this direction? If the King's power is to be *nil* the Prince's power must be less than *nil* i.e. a big *minus*. Therefore, sisters and brothers, it follows, not as my message to you but as Mr. Kennedy's message to Karachi, and to the whole of India, that the visit of the Prince of Wales is entirely futile, except for the *minus* purpose of draining famine-stricken India of crores of rupees. Or, in other words, Mr. Kennedy has preached to the Indian World to-day the importance of Non-Co-operation in a much better, much more logical and much more emphatic manner than we poor Non-Cooperators have ever done. Mr. Kennedy thus teaches us that there is no use begging this favour or that law, and that Non-Cooperation is the "golden key which alone will unlock the portals of India's Swaraj." And I am sincerely thankful to Mr. Kennedy for having cleared the way for the Congress and made this task easy for people, much more eloquently, much more emphatically and much more logically than the Congress and the Khilafat people have ever done.

This declaration that Imperial Proclamations do not matter and that religion need not be taken into account is sufficient to make every God-fearing and moral man immediately wash his hands and his heart off co-operation with a government which is, on its own admission, absolutely godless. Our cooperator friends come and tell us again and again that there are chances and hopes of appealing to the godly and moral instincts of the Government. But what is the good of the cooperators' pleading in this way, when the Government confesses that it is godless.

We have a proverb in Sanskrit which says: "Where there is no root, where shall we find the flowers and fruit?" When there is no Dharma, which we regard as the foundation of the Universe, where shall we find flowers and fruits of justice and equity from the Government of India?

In conclusion, I would say that the entire secret and quintessence of Mr. Kennedy's message to you to-day, through my mouth as a humble commentator is that you are not to cherish idle hopes and dreams of being able to influence the King and his officials, but simply to rely on yourselves and to go through the Non-Cooperation programme conscientiously, including the boycott of the Prince which is so correct and just according to Mr. Kennedy.

Let us see that not more than two months pass before the inconcerated leaders at Karachi are released. Let us, without violence and solely by our spiritual power, see that they attend the Ahmedabad Congress two months hence. Let us see to it that they attend the Ahmedabad Congress not through the Government's grace but through our own irresistible spiritual power.

The Bible says: "Many are called, but few are chosen." Here we seven were called in and amongst the seven six were chosen and I regret I have not the good luck to share with them their prison life as convicts as I had the pleasure to share their public life and the trial. But I go forth with this great responsibility that hereafter, I have to perform the Khilafat work of six workers. In this task, I will have to work seven times as heavy as I originally had to shoulder, I look to you for hearty cooperation and active help so that I may not stagger under the weight of my burden, but may bring my work to successful fruition.

Those who as Hindus recognise me and venerate me as their Jagat Guru and those who belonging to other religions give to me my due as an ecclesiastical head of Hinduism, will all have this duty and responsibility of working to ensure the speedy accomplishment of this great object.

The performance of your duty towards God and the country, without fear or favour, unelated by seductive concessions and undeterred by terrible repression, will bring back the past glory of India and this alone will make her still more glorious in the future. This is the message for which, before my approaching departure from Karachi (to return after the Congress), I bespeak your earnest attention with a view to practical activity and speedy realisation.

FILTERING STONE

FIND FROM AURUNGZEB'S TIME.

(Associated Press.)
DELHI, Nov. 7.

One recent interesting find in connection with the reign of Emperor Aurungzeb is that of a stone filter which was constantly used by the Emperor for the purposes of purifying water for drinking while in camp. The vessel which is carved out of one piece of stone could contain about four gallons of water. Its chief characteristic was that when immersed in a bucket of water it would allow only pure water to percolate inside through its fine pores while all the hanging impurities were carefully excluded. When the vessel was full and taken out of the bucket, water could not percolate outside. It bears a Persoan inscription "Sange Safi", meaning "filtering stone." Moulvi Zaffar Hassan of the Archaeological Department has acquired this ancient filter for the Delhi Museum where visitors will soon be abe to see it. Although the pores are very much choked the vessel can still be worked and a few tumblerfuls of water obtained.

HELP ANGORA.

CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE'S APPEAL.

PROGRAMME OF IMMEDIATE WORK.

(From our Correspondent.)
DELHI, Nov. 7.

A meeting of the Central Khilafat Committee of India was held at Delhi on the third, fourth and fifth instant at Masihulgulji's place. Members from all parts of India attended. Seth Chotani presided. The following important resolutions were adopted; (1) Deputations of leading Muslims were appointed to tour in different parts of India for collections of Angora Fund (2) Twelve hundred pounds were sanctioned for the establishment of an information Bureau in London and Paris for six months to strengthen the relations of brotherhood among the Muslims of various Islamic countries (3) A committee consisting of Seth Chotani, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Dr. Ansari, Dr. Abdur Rahman and Mr. Khatri was appointed to make arrangements for sending a medical mission to Morocco after securing necessary information. The Committee sanctioned two thousand pounds for its expenses.

The following further resolutions were passed: (1) In view of absolute and pressing need of collecting large funds for Angora within the shortest time possible, this meeting earnestly requests Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad to take up the work of collections in his own hands and appoints Dr. Saiyed Mohomed as Acting Secretary for the office work of the Committee and further requests Maulana Saher to continue to be solely responsible for the general supervision of the Central Khilafat office as usual (2) This meeting decides that the National Muslim University is an independent institution and the Central Khilafat Commiteee which pays grant-in-aid to it is entitled to such privileges as enjoyed by other bodies in that capacity. After full deliberation with Khawaja Abdul Majid, Principal National University who was present in the meeting the question of sending a commission of enquiry as advised in the last meeting was dropped.

In the end the President urged upon the members and the provincial officebearers the immediate necessity of collecting two crore from the Khilafat members throughout India for meeting the educational, Industrial and other requirements of the Khilafat movement in the country, as all donations for Angora Fund would be sent to Angora in full. The Central Committee in consultation with the Provincial Committees will settle the programme for deputations of Angora Fund collection and will intimate details thereof to the members of the deputations. It is confidently hoped that the deputations will be received by all Mussalmans with great enthusiasm and large funds will be collected on their visit.

PROFESSOR SYLVAIN LEVI.

(Continued from page 6.)

Turkestan, more than a dozen new languages, the names of which had escaped humanity have been unearthed. The scrolls, parchments and pictures, the study of which had to be suspended during the war are being examined. Here France led by M. Sylvain Levi is the generator of new light on medieval mid-Asia which, now it is proved, was for a time under the dominating influence of a species of Zoroastrianism which employed not only Pehlvi but other Iranian idioms like the Soghdhian.

In this connection I cannot refrain from observing that the thanks of Indian Archaeologists are due to Sir John Marshall who struggling against great odds has succeeded in preserving for India the invaluable finds brought in some 100 cases on mule backs by Sir Aurel Stein, whose explorations were conducted in the first place as an officer on the staff of the British Archaeological surveys of India. But for Sir John the finds would have been transported to London.

Perhaps Rabindranath Tagore will procure from Sir John Marshall the inspection by M. Sylvain Levi of the treasures lying yet unopened in the museum at Lahore.

G. K. N.

P. S.—For the information of the learned Parsi societies which have already intimated to me their desire to invite the French scholar to lecture before them. I may state that from a kind communication from Dr. Rabindranath is appears that M. Levi was to have reached Colombo on the 2nd and that he will proceed direct to the port's Academy at Santinikekat, Beerbhdom, where Dr. Rabindranath shall be glad to receive such Parsi students as may be wishing to collaborate with M. Levi and attend his classes."

POPULATION OF CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.

Final figures now issued after revision issued by the Superintendent of Census operation in Bengal show that population of Calcutta and suburb is thirteen lakhs twenty-seven thousand five hundred and forty-seven. In 1911 the figure was twelve lakhs seventy-two thousand two hundred and seventy-nine. In the first estimate the figure was twelve lakhs forty-four thousand eight hundred and twenty-four. This shows that in the first estimate there was told omission of at least twelve per cent.

A BREACH OF SOLEMN PLEDGES.

INTERFERENCE IN RELIGIONS LIBERTIES.

WANTED GOVT'S. DECLARATION.

MOTION IN DELHI SESSIONS OF ASSEMBLEY.

(From a Correspondent.)
AGRA, Nov. 5.

Mohummud Faizwd Khan of Agra, on the 30th Orbober, gave notice of moving the following resolution in the Delhi sessions of the Legislative Assembly:—

"This Assembly is strongly of opinion, and recommends to the Governor-General in Council that all those arrested for having distributed, or had anything to do with the distribution of the religious Fatwa or the part of the Fatwa, signed by five hundred Ulema be immediately released, because their arrest is distinctly a breach of solemn pledges, given from time to time from the Throne, and because the basic principle of the British rule in India is to solemnly adhere to the principle of non-interferences in religious liberties of the Indian people, or to declare that the Government of the present Viceroy and Governor-General of India will no more adhere to the solemn pledges of the Throne and the people will no more enjoy their religious liberties."

MR SIMCOX'S MA--BAPISM.

INTESPELLATIONS IN COUNCIL.

With reference to the letter of Mr. Simcox, to the Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association, we understand that the following questions have been addressed to Government in the local Legislative Council by Mr. G. B. Trivedi, a member of the Council:—

(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to a letter dated the 11th October, 1921, of Mr. Simcox, the Collector of Nasik, addressed to the Secretary, Bombay Presidency Nursing Association, as quoted in a leading article headed "Ma-Bapism" in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 15th October, 1921?

(b) If so, has the attention of Government been drawn to the disparaging remarks about the three Ministers of the Government of Bombay imputed to Mr. Simcox in the said letter?

(c) Will Government be pleased to state whether those remarks, if made, are consistent with the rules of discipline binding on Government servants?

(d) If the remarks in questions are not consistent with those rules, will Government be pleased to state what action they have taken or intend to take to correct the conduct of Mr. Simcox in breach of official etiquette and discipline?

FRUITS OF COOPERATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your correspondent at Poona, in his report of the proceedings of the last session of the Bombay Legislative Council has committed a mistake which I notice has been copied by the Bombay correspondent of "Capital." In describing the voting on the resolution for the separation of Executive and Judicial functions, he represented Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola as indicating his dissent from the Government's position by refraining from the vote. As one who was present in the lobby on the occasion, permit me to state the fact that Sir Ibrahim duly voted with his colleagues in the Executive Council. Sir Chimanlal Setalwad recorded his vote after Sir Ibrahim, a fact which I mention here, as also not being quite in accordance with your correspondent's observations.—Yours, etc.,

ONE PRESENT.

PREVENTION OF ANTHRAX.

AMENDED RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Nov. 5.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Nov. 7.

Geneva.—The Anthrax Disinfection Committee, in order to conciliate the various opinions, especially those of the French employers' group, has unanimously passed a number of Amendments to Professor Armstrong's resolution. These provide that the executive of the Labour Office shall appoint an advisory committee representing the chief producing and manufacturing countries, which are not specified, while the passage in Prof. Armstrong's resolution that the chairman shall be a British nominee and that the committee shall meet in London are suppressed. Furthermore hides, skins and other materials are added to wool and hair as subjects for investigation. The resolution, as amended, has been unanimously adopted.

SOCIALISM V. CAPITALISM.

LENIN'S CHANGE OF IDEAL.

(Reuter Telegram.)
LONDON, Nov. 5.
Recd. 7-40 a.m., Nov. 7.

That socialism cannot be realised in the near future appears to be Lenin's conclusion for which a series of speeches by Lenin, recently, have prepared the path.

A telegram from Moscow reports a speech at a meeting of the Communist party in which the Soviet leaders declared that we must return from State capitalism to commerce on the monetary basis. The retreat again was necessary as there was no other way and they must place themselves on a purely capitalistic basis. He added that the strengthening of capitalism was admittedly a peril but what revolutionary measure had not been perilous.

THE SECRET OF IT.

BY MAHATMA GANDHI.

(FROM "YOUNG INDIA.")

There is no doubt that non-cooperation is an education which is developing and crystallizing public opinion. And as soon as it is organised enough for effective action, we have Swaraj. We cannot organise public opinion in a violent atmosphere. Just as those who have been forced by the Moplahs to recite the Kalima are no Mussalmans, even so those who call themselves non-cooperators from fashion or compulsion are no non-cooperators. They are a hindrance and no help. Our tyranny, if we impose our will on others, will be infinitely worse than that of the handful of Englishmen who form the bureaucracy. Theirs is a terrorism imposed by a minority struggling to exist in the midst of opposition. Ours will be a terrorism imposed by a majority and therefore worse and really more godless than the first. We must therefore eliminate compulsion in any shape from our struggle. If we are only a handful holding freely the doctrine of non-cooperation, we may have to die in the attempt to convert others to our view, but we shall have truly defended and represented our cause. If however we enlist under our banner men by force, we shall be denying our cause and God, and if we seem to succeed for the moment, we shall have succeeded in establishing a worse terror.

We shall also retard our cause if we suppress opinion by intolerance. For then we shall never know who is with us and who is against us. The indispensable condition therefore of success is that we encourage the greatest freedom of opinion. It is the least we can learn from the present 'masters.' Their Penal Code contains drastic punishments for holding opinions they do not like. And they have arrested some of the noblest of our countrymen for expression of their opinion. Our non-cooperation is a defiantly open protest against that system. We may not in the very act of fighting the restraint on opinion be guilty ourselves of imposing it on others. These reflections are due to a sense of uneasiness I feel about publishing the names of correspondents who express opinions we may not relish. I do not wish to expose them to the mental violence of the readers who may not like those opinions. We must have the courage and the charity to hear or read all sorts of nasty things said about us or to us. It gives us an opportunity of converting them. I propose to make the attempt in respect of a correspondent who has sent me a formidable list of questions about the struggle which deserve public notice. He commences thus, "You will admit that both your followers and non-followers are in a state of suspense as regards the aims of your political activities. Can you therefore be charitable enough to enlighten them by answering the following questions?

1. Are you really a Mahatma?

I do not feel like being one. But I do know that I am among the humblest of God's creatures.

2. If so, will you define the word Mahatma?

Not being acquainted with one, I cannot give any definition.

3. If not, did you ever tell your followers that you are not one?

The more I repudiate, the more it is used.

4. Is your 'soul-force' attainable by the ignorant masses?

They have it already in abundance. Once upon a time an expedition of French scientists set out in search of knowledge and in due course reached India. They tried hard to find it, as, they had expected, among the learned ones but failed. Unexpectedly they found it in a pariah home.

5. You say, machinery has been the bane of civilization. Then why do you allow yourself to travel in railway trains and motor cars?

There are certain things which you cannot escape all at once, even whilst you are avoiding them. This earthy case in which I am locked up is the bane of my life, but I am obliged to put up with it and even indulge it as this friend knows. But does he seriously doubt that the machine age was responsible for the organised murders during the late war? Asphyxiating gas and such other abominations have not advanced us by an inch.

6. Is it a fact that formerly you travelled third class in railway trains and now you travel in special trains and first class carriages?

Alas! the correspondent is correctly informed. The Mahatma-ship is responsible for the special trains, and the earthy case for the degradation to the second class.

7. In what relation do you stand to Count Tolstoy?

As a devoted admirer who owes much in life to him.

8. Why do you not define Swaraj? Do you not feel that you are in duty bound to define the word at least to your followers?

In the first place the word is indefinable; in the second place, if the correspondent will turn to the file of "Young India," he will find a workable definition there. I will try another here. It means complete freedom of opinion and action without interference with another's right to equal freedom of opinion and action. Therefore it means India's complete control of sources of revenue and expenditure without interference from or with any other country.

9. What will be your own position when Swaraj is obtained?

I would certainly like a prolonged and perhaps well-deserved holiday.

10. When Swaraj is attained, how are the political and religious interests of Mussalmans to be safeguarded?

They will not need any safeguarding, because every Indian will be as free as every other Indian, and because there will then be mutual toleration, respect and love, and therefore mutual trust.

11. Do you honestly believe that Government will pack up and beat a hasty retreat from India on the 31st of October '921 or at any other time within this year that you will be pleased to fix?

The Government is the system, and I do believe that it can be destroyed even before the 31st October, if the Hindus, the Mussalmans, the Shikhs, the Parsis, the Christians and the Jews of India *will*. I am still hoping that they will destroy it before the end of the year. But under the new system not a single Englishman who wishes to remain in India as her faithful servant need leave the country.

12. Do you not think that the Government is too weak to check your propaganda?

I certainly do, and it is becoming daily weaker.

13. Would you leave your own son undefended if (which God forbid) he was being prosecuted for murder, not for sedition?

I really believe that I have the courage to do so. I certainly had the hardihood to give that advice to many a dear friend. And I have already advised a dear friend of the Andhra district to stake the whole of his valuable property by not defending a civil suit which has been brought against him from pure political malice.

14. What should your son (for example) do if some one defrauded him of some money and had made himself scarce?

My son if he is a good non-cooperator would certainly let the thief keep the money. Maulana Shaukat Ali was robbed of Rs. 600 nine months ago. He knew the person who had robbed him. He thought no more about it.

15. What was the effect of your Satyagraha on the Punjab?

Sir Michael O'Dwyer would not let the message of Satyagraha reach the Punjab. Some Punjabis therefore got excited, a few went mad. Sir Michael O'Dwyer became madder still and butchered innocent men by deputy. But Satyagraha is a powerful tonic, and now the Punjab is as lively as any other province of India, and is showing in spite of her mercurial population a degree of self-restraint that it worthy of emulation by the rest of the provinces.

16. Do you really believe that non-cooperation can remain non-violent?

Certainly. The wonderful restraint shown by the people over the arrests in Sindh, Karnatak and East Bengal is proof of it.

17. How do the forcible conversions of Hindus and pillage of Hindu homes reflect upon the unity of Hindus and Mahomedans in India?

They have put a severe strain upon Hindu patience, but it has stood the strain and its survival proves that the unity is based on knowledge. No Mussalman approves of the Moplah fanaticism.

18. What is the actual cause of this rupture of Hindu Mus'im unity in Malabar?

There is no rupture of the unity in the disturbed area. The Moplahs could not at any time have considered Hindus as their brethren. The causes of the violence are that as in the Punjab in 1919, so in Malabar now the message of non-cooperation was only vaguely delivered when its progress was arrested by the authorities. The Moplahs were never particularly friendly to the Malabar Hindus. They had looted them before. Their notions of Islam were of a very crude type. They were kept in utter darkness by the Government and neglected both by Mussalmans and Hindus. Being wild and brave but ignorant, they have mistaken the mission of the Khilafat and acted in a savage, inhuman and irreligious manner. It is quite improper to judge Islam or the Mussalmans of the rest of India by the present conduct of the Moplahs.

19. Can you say what made you to couple the Khilafat with the Punjab wrongs?

The Khilafat wrong was born before the Punjab wrong, and I made it my own in the year 1918 at the Delhi War Conference (*vide* my open letter to the Viceroy.) Non-cooperation was conceived at Delhi in 1919 before the Punjab wrong had taken definite shape. The latter was tacked to the Khilafat, when it became clear that it required as drastic a remedy as the Khilafat.

20. Can you say why the Mahomedans of India are so demonstrative for the Khilafat, when the Mahomedans of other Islamic countries do not seem to care for it?

I do not know that non-Indian Mussalmans do not care for the Khilafat, but if they do not and the Indian Mussalmans do, for me it is proof enough that the latter have developed greater religious consciousness than the former.

21. Since the Sultan of Turkey has failed to defend the Muslim holy places, has he any right now to be considered a Khalifa?

This is hardly a question for a Hindu to answer. But if I may venture a reply, the Khilafat rests in the Turks by right of valiant defence for hundreds of years. The Sultan may have failed, the Turks have not. The Khilafat agitation does not centre round an individual but round an ideal, which is at once temporal, spiritual and political. If the Turks cannot defend, if the Mussalmans of the world do not by their power of opinion and active sympathy stand by the Turks, both they and the latter will suffer irretrievably. Such an event will be a calamity for the world, for I believe that Islam has its place in the world as much as Christianity and every other religion. Chivalry demands the support of the Turks in the hour of their need.

22. Is the economic law that man must buy in the best and the cheapest market wrong?

It is one of the most inhuman among the maxims laid down by modern economists. Nor do we always regulate human relations by any such sordid considerations. An Englishman pays more (and rightly) for the English collier in preference to cheap (say) Italian labour. Any attempt to introduce cheap labour into England will lead to a revolution. It would be sinful for me to dismiss a highly paid faithful servant because I can get a more efficient and cheaper servant although the latter may be equally faithful. The economics that disregard moral and sentimental considerations are like wax works that being life-like still lack the life of the living flesh. At every crucial moment these new-fangled economic laws have broken down in practice. And nations or individuals who accept them as guiding maxims must perish. There is something noble in the self-denial of the Mussalman who will pay more for food religious'y prepared or a Hindu who will decline to take food unless it is ceremonially clean. We lost when we began to buy our clothing in the cheap markets of England and Japan. We will live again, when we appreciate the religious necessity of buying our clothes prepared by our own neighbours in their cottages.

23. Is picketing non-violent?

It certainly has been non-violent in the vast majority of cases. It was the easiest thing to resort to violence in picketing, but the volunteers all over have exercised great restraint.

24. Do you explain the beauty (spiritual or otherwise) of bonfires, when many people are going half naked in the country and are shivering at the thought of the coming winter?

I do; for I know that their half nakedness is due to our criminal neglect of the fundamental law of life in India that she should wear only handspun just as she must eat only home-cooked food. My giving my discarded foreign clothes to them will only prolong the agony. But the warmth generated by the bonfires will last for the coming winter, and if the bonfires are kept up till the last piece is burnt, the warmth will last for ever, and each successive winter will see the nation more and more invigorated.

NASIK MUNICIPALITY.

The "Hindu" of Madras writes:—

The curious deadlock created in the Nasik Municipality by the refusal of its elected President to resign in open denance of the expressed will of a majority of the members and their deliberate vote of censure on him for "misconduct and neglect of duty" raises grave issues regarding the reality of the rights of self-Government conferred by statute on our Municipal bodies. The obstinate and autocratic behaviour of the President in clinging leech-like to the post conferred on him by the franchise of the councillors reveals a mentality which is perhaps far worse than that of the hardest of our sundried bureaucrats. It betrays how little the President had understood the principles of local self-Government under which he had derived his powers and how ill fitted he was to occupy the chair of an elected body of popular representatives. The trouble, as the public are already aware, arose from the difference of opinion between the President and the Council over the anti-liquor campaign. A resolution, it would appear, was passed on the 25th July in the Council by a large majority, the President and a few others remaining neutral, "that in the opinion of this Municipality it is desirable that all shops of country and foreign liquors within the Municipal limits should be closed immediately and that Government be requested to close them accordingly, and that a sum of Rs. 1,000 be sanctioned out of the general balance for the work of dissuading people from drinking and that the amount be handed over to the President of the local anti-Drink Committee." On the day following the adoption of the resolution, the Municipal office, accordingly prepared a bill for paying out the amount to the anti-Drink Committee. But the President, we learn, held up the bill on the ground *inter alia*, that he was going to make a reference to the Government about the legality of the expenditure. References were made and ultimately the Collector of Nasik, after a good deal of hesitation, voted the expenditure under Section 174 of the District Municipalities Act as causing or likely to cause injury or annoyance to the public. In the meanwhile, the councillors were not inactive. They requisitioned special meetings to discuss the President's conduct in defying the Council, and on the latter's ignoring these legitimate calls they adopted obstructionist tactics at all the general meetings, voting for an adjournment or walking in a body out of the Council hall. Finally a special meeting was called for by the President on the 17th October with the proposition for the vote of censure as the first item in the agenda. And it was at this meeting that the councillors passed by a majority the vote of censure referred to.

After quoting the text of the resolution of the Municipality, our contemporary goes on to say:—

Immediately after the passing of this resolution, the President we are told, had the audacity to remark that he would not resign even if they carried many votes of censure so long as he felt he was discharging his duties. And as a subsequent report confirms it we learn he is still sticking to his stupid resolve while the Government is watching perhaps in gleeful indifference, unmindful of the serious harm that is done to the ratepayers by the suspension of Municipal business.

Opinions of the Day.

Judicial Appointment.

The "Bengalee":—Has it come to this that appointments to the Bench, even of the highest court are now-a-days regulated on communal considerations? If there is one place more than another where merit and character should be the sole passport to the elevation of a person, it is the bench from which he can dispense justice between man and man and make life and property safe. But strange as it may seem, even High Court Judges are at present appointed with an eye to placating a particular community. Our remark is suggested by the recent appointments to the Bench of the Madras High Court which have gone to two non-Brahmins. The authorities have taken the non-Brahmins under their wing and they rejoice in seting Brahmins and non-Brahmins by the ears and making the chasm between them unbridgeable. We cannot understand why difference between the two communities should be so pronounced as they have been of late. But we are told that there are persons in the back-ground who are interested in fanning the flame. Lord Willingdon has set himself up as the great patron of non-Brahmins, having selected both his first Ministers and the present Judges from their ranks. But if the present policy be followed in connection with judicial appointments everywhere, it will lead to disastrous results.

The Zemindars and the Charka.

The "Independent":—We notice that the local organ of the Moderate Press is very angry with the Zemindars. After a whole columnful of passion, the unexhauste venom brims over in the form of an incoherent paragraph. Do the Zemindars say a word in favour of the charkha? Then, indeed, it means that the Zemindars are saying it merely for the purpose of irritating the Liberals. How dare they? It means that they have joined the non-cooperators; that they have be come followers of Mr. Gandhi, which they have no business to. We can understand the anger of the Liberals; the Taluqdars and Zemindars have beaten them by joining force with the Government, and their chiefs are still in office. But surely, that need not prevent their allowing, at least as a possibility, that the Zemindars may sincerely believe in the charkha. We find no difficulty in arriving at such a conclusion. When all is said and done, the charkha, while symbolic of many things, is possible only becaue it lies so near the rural economy of the people. Men in the cities, men who believe in machinery, men whose heads are turned by civilisation, could no understand the message of the charkhas and the Moderate are "civilised" townd wellers. The Zemindars know what the charkha is; they perceive that the charkha is a god-send to people below the line of primary poverty. As for the sneer at the silks and satins worn by the Zemindars, we are sure that it will be assessed at its true value. Silks and satins are, no doubt, foppish things; but so are the tweeds and worsteds fancied by the Moderates. As between the two sets of foppish clothes, there is this to be said for the silks and satins: the are gorgeous beautiful and Indian, while the tweeds are funereal, ugly and merely snobbish. We would prefer to dispense with the tweeds and the silks—both. It is, however, the souls within that count; and if a sartorial revolution is to come about, we are not confident that the Moderates would be quite the first in it. In the meanwhile, one piece of homely advice to our contemporary:—"Those who live if glass houses should not throw stones."

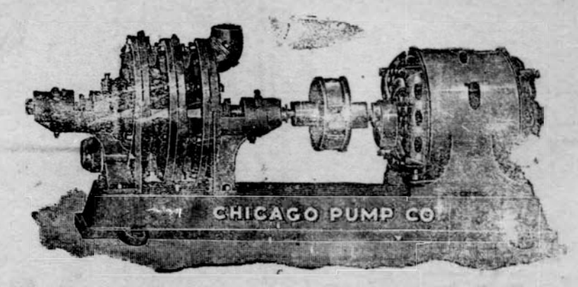
The Multan Incident.

The "Tribune":—The Simla telegram about the recent Multan incident only shows into what a fit of hysterical excitement the local authorities worked themselves for nothing. It begins by saying that one hundred and fifty officers and other ranks of the Dublin Fusiliers were called out by the civil power to aid the Civil Police to clear a theatre at Multan and effect the arrest of seditionists. It then makes the importan admission that the crowd was noisy, but neither armed nor violent, that, in fact, there were no signs of, or even attempt at, violence. It ends by saying that the troops have been dispensed with by the civil power. Only the sequal remains to be told, and we wonder if it has been carefully concealed from the higher authorities. The so called seditionists, for whose arrest all these extraordinary steps were taken, were all released the next day, after having refused to give security. We think the civil authorities owe a clear explanation to the military for having summoned aid from it without any justifiable cause. But that is an affair between themselves. What does concern us is to point out that the Government should in its own interest, no less than in justice to the Multan public, make a sifting enquiry into the matter and by taking suitable notice of the conduct of the erring officials make a repetition of this sort of proceeding impossible in future. Such a proceeding, we need scarcely say, only makes those responsible for it utterly ridiculous and also tends to throw discredit on the administration.

International Debts.

Mr. H. N. Brilsford writes in "New India":—The obvious moral of Mr. Churchill's speech, though he was not bold enough to draw it completely, is that international are an unmitigated curse, alike to creditor and debtor. Until a sponge is passed over them all, the word will not recover its prosperity. They stop production in the creditor nation and close its markets. They stimulate production in the debtor country, but plunge it into busy poverty. They upset exchanges, and force peoples to raise tariff barriers. They may in the end lead to revolutions and to wars. So much many of the abler men in all countries see. They date not act, because the mass still clings to the natural belief that it is good to be a creditor. Experience teaches very slowly.

Chicago Electric House Pumps Both A.C. & D.C.



Water supply in Bombay is generally inadequate. The Municipality allows you water only at certain hours, but your needs cannot be constained to these particular hours only. You want water at your taps and in your latrine flushes all the 24 hours.

The best way to have this is to instal a water tank on the top of your Building and pump the water into it at the time it is available in the mains and use it all 24 hours independently of municipality. You need a reliable house pump for this. We supply at a reasonable price.

CHICAGO TELEPHONE SUPPLY Co.

P. O. BOX. No, 459, BOMBAY.

MIRACLES OF ASTROLOGY.

The wonderful book "The Heavens Unveiled" enables you to know your future for ten years, your longevity methods of prolonging longevity to read the full Annual Life Reading and Character reading of every body, etc. It also contains God Siva's method of telling future events without horoscope or date of birth. Price Rs. 2. The premier Astrological Bureau, Chowavaram. Vizag District.

ASTHMA

RADICAL AND SURRE CURE OF 25 YEARS FAME ALL OVER THE WORLD.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika," Sunday, July 2, 1899.

ASTHMA CURE

TO THE EDITOR,

Sir,—It will be glad tidings to Asthma patients to hear that they can obtain immunity from their terrible sufferings by trying a simple asthma cure which has come to my knowledge. Babu J. P. Ray is a discoverer of this specific. He is a charitable man and distributes medicine "gratis." A good many persons afflicted with this fell disease in Benares have been radically cured by using his medicine. There are a good many prescriptions which give relief from Asthma temporarily, but there is perhaps no recognised medicine which cures it. The suffering world should, therefore, hail with delight the appearance of a medicine of this kind, Babu J. P. Ray has got a pamphlet printed which gives a description of his treatment and the names of men who have benefited by its use and where it is available to the public. This is a marvellous remedy and I would strongly recommend the sufferers from Asthma to make application to the Babu at Durga Kund Road. Benares City.

Correspondent S. M. L.

NOTE—J. P. Ray is alive. This is the best time for taking the specific.

Present address:—
J. P. RAY, K. P. RAY, 5, Benares City.
(1)

RIDE A B·S·A BICYCLE For Health.

THE healthy exercise and pleasure gained, make cycling the one pastime without equal. Reliability and long service are sure when your bicycle is a B. S. A.

All B.S.A. Parts are guaranteed interchangeable.

Send for Illustrated List to

Addison & Co. Ltd. - Mount Road, Madras
The Bharat Commercial Co. Ltd. - Rawal Pindi
S. Dass & Co. Ltd. - - - Calcutta
The Dilkusha Cycle & Motor Agency - Lucknow
The Elphinstone Co. - Mount Road, Madras
The Maharaja Cycle Works - - Lahore
The Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. - Bombay
The Popular Cycle & Motor Co. - - Agra
Pearey Lall & Sons Ltd. - - - Delhi
The Royal Pioneer Cycle Co. - - Meerut
Central India Machine Co. - - Jubbulpore
Roshanlal Houslital - - - - Quetta
North India Motor & Cycle Agency. - Bareilly
The Provincial Cycle & Motor Co. - Meerut
Meera Lall & Sons - - - - Cawnpore
Md. Ekram Khan - - - - Benares
Importers: Sen & Pandit - - Calcutta

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS. FOR SALE.

Best quality ½ minute magnifying German Clinical Thermometers at Rs 9/- a dozen. Packing extra.

Special rates for large orders.

No order will be complied less than one dozen.

MAHER SINGH SAPURAN SINGH CHAWLA.
MERCHANTS & AGENTS, LAHORE.

PARENTS - - - - - - Beware!

Do not neglect the slight ailments of your children. In testinal parasities are actually one of the most common causes of illness in children, claiming every year a great number of victims between the ages of four and ten. If a remedy is given at once, the trouble is easily overcome but if neglected, it may grow worse, fever may develop, the child may have convulsions and may even die. To avoid these serious consequences.

KEMP'S PASTILLES

Offer a safe and easy Remedy. The child takes them as candy and if taken in accordance with the directions, they are of sure effect in all cases of intestinal worms.

For Sale by Messrs.

B. K. & M. R. PAUL & Co.

of 1 & 3, Bonfield's Lane, Calcutta
KEMP & Co., Bombay.
DEY & BROS., 32, Mogul Street, RANGOON.
and all Chemists in India. 5

SAVE

HAVE YOU SEEN OUR "HOME SAVINGS BANK SCHEME"?

Home Safes for Businessmen

A convenient depository for every-day savings.

Home Safes for Housewifes.

Take a Home Safe and save your surplus regularly to make a provision for the rainy days.

Home Safes for Children

Encourage in them the habit of thrift and regular saving by opening with us "Home Savings Safe Savings Bank Accounts" in their names.

For further particulars apply to:—

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Digitized by Maharashtra State Archives from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

COLLARS :—
Glased, froned turned b I shinery with tip top finish at one anna each (not less than 3).

Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
Hamam Street, Fort,
BOMBAY 1

ZANGI is the latest improved fountain Pen. Pens sold in 1916 still work good. Parts always available. Idle or unsuitable pens impossible. *V. P. on 7 days Approval.* ZANGI Safety Screw Cap Rs. 6-4 propelling or Self-filling 7. Calendar Clip Ans. 8.
ALL MAKES OF PENS REPAIRED
Factory Sales Co., No. 10 Darya Ganj, Delhi.

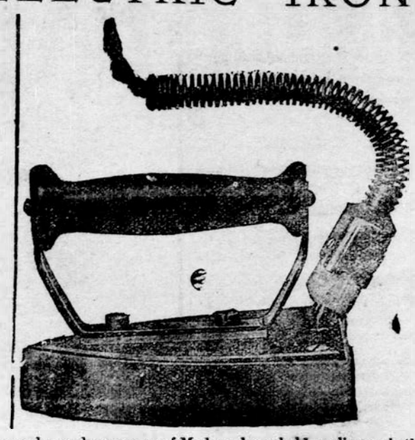
Save Cattle Lives by Using "Holy" Shoe and Slipper
Economic and Confortable Foot Wea.
WARRANTED FREE FROM ANIMAL TOUCH
Specially manufactured to suit all Nationality and each industrialt aste from Indegenous vegetable dry products.
Strong and Durable Easily Last One Year.
Will Tread all Restricted area keeps wel on Hilly Tracts largely in use all over India Burma and Ceylon.
Prices :—Shoe and Slipper Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 2-0 to all sizes. Postage and Packing free
HOLY SHOE FACTORY
14, Laksmi Datta L[illegible] Baghbazar, Calcutta.

IBIS
Of the Parfumerie Supreme of Paris is a perfect floral perfume, possessing that undefinable something which governs a woman's preference in the matter of a favourite perfume.

Sole Agents
Messrs. S. FISCHER
91, FORT STREET OPP. G. P. O.
Wholesale from
Messrs F. M. CALCUTTAWALA
Abdul Rehman Street,
BOMBAY.

Can't you see distant objects very well?
You know your sight is imperfect if you cannot see distinctly. If so, do not imagine that you are "making the best of it" by neglecting it. It would be far better to have your eyes examined by your medical man; then bring your prescription to us, and let us fit you with glasses that will enable you to see more clearly, more easily and more safely.
Lawrence & Mayo Ltd
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
Branches in the East
CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, DELHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LUCKNOW, SIMLA, RANGOON and JERUSALEM.
Head Office: 19, New Oxford St., London.

ELECTRIC IRONS.



The most popular and necessary of Modern household appliances is the Electric Iron. Its real advantage is that it saves time and lessens labour. The old way of ironing is tiresome and a drudgery. A woman ironing the old way is completely exhausted in an hour or so, while with the electric iron it is quite different.

ELECTRIC IRON.
Because of its numerous exclusive labour saving features, saves the strength, making ironing a more pleasant task.
Electric irons can be had in various sizes.
If you will visit our salesroom we will gladly demonstrate the Electric Iron and its superior points. Many other Electric labour saving appliances are also on display.

Eastern Electric & Trading Co.,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
P. O. Box No. 459.
Telegrams: "EASLEKTRIK," Bombay. Telephone No. 4963.
Branches :
Preedy Street, KARACHI. Upper Mall., LAHORE. Hall Gate, AMRITSAR.

PRINCE OF WALES'S VISIT.
IMPORTANT TO CONTRACTORS AND DECORATORS.
SELF SUPPORTING STEPS AND LADDERS; TELESCOPIC ADJUSTABLE LADDER TOWERS, MOUNTED ON WHEELS, WITH PLATFORM. In sizes,

CLUBWALLA & COMPANY,
10, CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Cheapest Reliable Dress-Watch.
"GENTEEL"
13-JEWELS, LEVER.
Just sufficiently reduced in thickness to make it popular both in size and price. From the viewpoints of economy and service there is absolutely no watch that can be compared with our "Genteel" models.

GUARANTEED FOR 1 YEAR.

Nickel Silver Case	Rs. 33/-
Oxidised Steel Case	" 33/-
Sterling Silver Case	" 44/-
Niello Enamelled Case	" 53/-

CATALOGUE ON REQUEST.
WEST END WATCH CO.,
BOMBAY—373, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—14, Dalhousie Square.

PEARSE & Co.
THE ONLY FASHIONABLE RESTAURANT FOR THE ELITES OF BOMBAY.
Daily Varieties in Dishes, with Choice Wines and Liquor
BEST ENGLISH & ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.
CHOCOLATES AND SWEETS.
CREW & CABIN BISCUITS.

WEDDING AND CHRISTENING CAKES.
HOT PUDDINGS & PIES.
BREAD TWICE A DAY.
ICES OF VARIETIES.
TEA—COFFEE—& KILN-DRIED FLOUR.
BAR & BILLIARDS.
Bakers, Confectioners and Caterers. APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY. Army & Navy Contractors

"Told I was Incurable"
Our portrait is of Mrs. WHELAN, of 105, Church Street, North Shields, England, who writes:
"I have suffered for over five years with abscesses in the face and neck, and have been through two operations, but they did me little good, and I was told I was incurable. My face was in a terrible state and I often prayed to die. Then my husband wrote from his camp saying that one of his chums had been speaking to him about 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and told me to try it. Well, I bought a bottle, and after using it the effect was wonderful. I could see it was clearing my face, and most of the severe pain left me, so I kept on using the Mixture, and after seven weeks I am cured."
SUFFERERS from Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Glandular Swellings, Piles, Eczema, Boils, Pimples, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Gout, should realise that lotions and ointments can but give temporary relief—to be sure of complete and lasting benefit, the blood must be thoroughly cleansed of the impure waste matter, the true cause of such troubles. 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' quickly attacks, overcomes, and expels the impurities, that is why so many remarkable recoveries stand to its credit. Pleasant to take, and free from injurious ingredients.
Of all Dealers. Ask for and see you get
Clarke's Blood Mixture
Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon :—
Messrs. G. ATHERTON & CO., Calcutta and Rangoon.

YES. I LIKE
ASAHI BEER
SUPPLIED BY
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA Ltd
SOLE AGENTS
BOMBAY.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,
KANTA BUILDING
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY
STATIONERY DRAWING & PAINTING MATERIALS.
Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
Price List Free on Application.

The India Provident Co., Ld.
Head Office—29, Grey STREET, CALCUTTA.
An Appreciation.
"I am highly pleased to say that the India Provident Company surpasses all the existing companies in setting claims. I received payment within an hour after submitting the Intimation, which was quite an extra ordinary affair I experienced after a period of half a dozen of years spent in assurance business."
SASIK LAL BANERJEE, (118-2 Tollygunge Road, CALCUTTA).

ABBE HAMON'S
20. WONDERFUL HERBAL CURES.
Positive cures for Chronic Diabetes Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout, Albuminuria, Bronchitis, Asthma, Eczema, Paralysis, etc., etc., Very satisfactory results. Ask for descriptive booklet by Dr. Loin of the Faculty of Paris.
SOLE AGENTS:
PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
of Hypophosphite of Lime
FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS.
FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd. by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.